

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA

For JANUARY, 1813.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

SECOND REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES THAT RETARD THE DECISIONS OF SUITS IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

National greatness is not correctly estimated by extent of territory, by acquisitions of war, or by the number of slaves over whose necks a proud tyrant bends his yoke. That nation is the greatest, where, together with the utmost personal freedom, reigns the most beneficent and best executed system of law. Of what real advantage is the power of molesting others, and inflicting miseries on all around? "Happy at home," were a much nobler description of a people truly great. This happiness is the intent of the British Constitution; and the object of every true born Briton. Whoever contributes to this, may honourably congratulate himself on a service rendered to society,—so far: and if there be yet further services in his power, whether by pointing out defects, in order to their remedy; or by completing what is already honourably commenced, duty commands the exertion of that power. To him who knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, says the highest of authorities, to him it is sin.

The object of this present paper is—first to congratulate the public on the disposition shewn by our legislators, to take into their consideration the proper remedy for that delay of justice, which is now explicitly acknowledged as obstructing our courts of equity: secondly,

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to indicate other abuses, demanding their interference, no less than those to which their attention is now compelled by necessity.

The subject naturally divides itself into 1. The state of Appeals to the House of Lords, as the *dernier resort* in all cases &c. 2. The labours of the Lord Chancellor in the Court of Chancery, now crowded with suitors. 3. The practice of officers in different departments subservient to the authority of the chief judge of that Court.

When we say "compelled by necessity," we do no more than echo the sentiments of the highest law officers in the realm, as avowed in the upper House of Parliament, on the subject of the arduous duties of the Speaker of that House, in the course of a discussion that took place, June 24, 1812. We reprint *verbatim* the report of what was said, from the Morning Post of the following day.

Lord Redesdale, called the serious attention of their lordships to this subject, and adverted to some extraordinary cases of hardship and grievance, resulting from the very long time certain appeals were pending in that house. To remedy these, he observed, would be impossible while the noble lord, who presided on the woolsack in that house, had so much of his time engrossed by onerous duties in another place; nothing could be done unless adequate assistance was afforded to the noble and learned lord, with respect to the business in the court of chancery: this was the only effectual as well as leading remedy, and it was his intention speedily to propose that this subject be taken into their lordships serious consideration in the hope that, even in the present session, a Bill might be brought in, so as to enable the house to dispose of the large number of appeal Causes which were in arrear.

The Lord Chancellor adverted to the situation of delicacy in which he stood with respect to the particular subject adverted to by his noble friend. It would be sufficient to

apprize their lordships of the nature and extent of the evils, were they to inspect their own journals. Among other points, they would therein see how many hours had been allotted to the consideration of matters of privilege—how many days there were spent, necessarily and usefully, in the examination of witnesses relative to the orders in council; they would also recollect that the person who was obliged to attend even for the purpose of making a house, was under the necessity of spending four or five hours in the execution of his duty elsewhere, before he came down to that house. They would with difficulty believe, and he was almost afraid to tell it, that in the course of the present session, when there were *between two and three hundred appeals*, some of them of near *FORTY YEARS STANDING*, he did not believe that above seventy or eighty hours had been in the power of the person he alluded to, to allot to the hearings. The powers both of his body and his mind were devoted to the various duties of his office, and he was conscious he had so devoted them; but it was the opinion of the most experienced men in the house, and in the profession, corroborated by the unanimous concurrence of their lordships' committee on the subject, — that it was really impossible that the judicial business of the house could be done, if assistance were not given to the person who held the great seal in the discharge of his numerous and accumulated duties. A question had been started, in an assertion, that there was no more chancery business now than in the time of Lord Hardwicke. If this were true, it was the most surprising truth, that, he believed, was ever communicated to him. Recurring to the subject of their lordships' appellant jurisdiction, the noble and learned lord observed, that he *never lived twelve hours that he did not receive some petition for the expediting some cause, which had long lain on the table*: in some of which such circumstances were set forth as would **SHOCK THEIR LORDSHIPS TO BE ACQUAINTED WITH.** But what could he do in such a case? He could not propose to the house to do that which was prayed for, without prejudice to those suitors whose cases stood before them;—whose cases were as hard. What was the proper or most effectual remedy it was not for him to say, further than that some remedy ought to be applied, unless they were inclined to deny that justice to the subject which he was entitled to in such cases.

Lord Ellenborough also felt the present inability of the house to perform its official functions as the *dernier resort*. The accumulation of that business was now so great, that they must confess themselves *fairly bankrupt*, unless some mode of remedy be applied to counteract the evil. If the noble

lord who presided on the woolsack was not enabled, by affording him assistance in another place, it was impossible he could make any effectual way as to the great mass of judicial business before them.

Could we for a moment imagine the situation of a foreign visitor to this country,—who, perhaps, had heard much of the excellence of our constitution, proclaimed by every native, as the boast of Britain, and the envy of surrounding nations,—who had heard our code of laws vaunted as the perfection of human reason, and the administration of them, as all but equal perfection, into what a state of amazement and abashment, would these acknowledgments have thrown such an auditor? These then are the magnified and multiplied blessings of Britons! These enjoyments of the favorite land of liberty! The chief of the law speaking in a legislative assembly, dare not enlarge on the actual state of his court! Alive to a sense of decorum, he half opens facts; and conceals the remainder. He points to a pile of appeals before their lordships, from which patience of no ordinary description would start. He acknowledges, that their lordships would be **SHOCKED**, could they but know what he knows; and were they bound by office to peruse, what his office binds him to peruse! Is it the **LORD CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN** who thus speaks? Do these words drop from him by accident?—in cursory conversation?—in a convivial party?—in the heyday of youth? With what joy must the emissaries of Buonaparte report such facts to their savage master? With what devotion must a Turk lift up his hands, in thanksgiving, that *Allah* and his prophet had cast his lot in a land of *slaves*?—in a land, where whatever violence marks a Bashaw, whatever insolence a Janissary, whatever corruption a Cadhi, there are no Chancery suits of forty years standing! no lingering diseases of law, under which the party feels himself dying, and dies by drops:—to say the worst, sudden death is sudden deliverance.

It is true, that in Turkey, religion is blended with law:—not so in England. We have had, in ancient times, bishops who sat as Lord Chancellors; but, of late, the separation of legal from ecclesiastical presidency has been total. Our judges are shackled by no superstitious dogmata adhesive to the natural body of common

law principles and, retarding it, as the remora retards a stately vessel, spreading every sail ;—or controuling the interpretation of statutes enacted to meet the exigencies of public justice.

In a paper published in our tenth volume, page 197, we stated at large the important duties of the Lord Chancellor, arising from various branches of his office ;—as Speaker of the House of Lords, head of the Court of Chancery, patron in the name of his majesty, of a great number of livings,* visitor of colleges, supreme in cases of bankruptcy, lunacy, &c. &c. All these offices centering in one person, at this period of accumulated, and infinitely diversified property, are too complicated. They weigh down the “ pillar of state,” who is bound to discharge them, not in a heedless, but a considerate manner. The suitors who appear in his Court, are those who solicit redress : the very form of a Chancery bill complains of oppression : is it to be suffered that this complaint should be uttered term after term, during forty years together, and the youth who began it, should die of old age, ere his remedy is rendered effectual ?

Nor is the case mended, if a succeed-

* The following ecclesiastical preferments are in the gift of the king : to these the Lord Chancellor presents by virtue of his office.

Livings discharged	260
Livings in charge	117
Donatives	26
Alternate Presentations	28
Presentations by lapse	33
Livings not in charge	14
Prebends	29
Canons	2
	<hr/> 509

This calculation is made under an impression that the Chancellor presents *only* to livings, which in the king's books are valued at eight pounds and under.

There are a great number of livings, valued higher than eight pounds per annum, in the king's books ; exclusive of bishopricks and deaneries in the gift of the king ; but to these it is believed the minister for the time being presents.

There are several livings in Scotland which belong to the king, and are no doubt in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The Irish livings are probably, with few exceptions, in the gift of the Irish Chancellor.

ing generation, which ought to inherit property inherits this costly, grievous and heart-sickening litigation ? The reflection does not fall on the Chancellor, but on the country. It desecrates that moral character of the nation, which ought to be most solemnly sacred. It justifies the aspersions of enmity, while it confounds the zeal of friends. It allows sarcastic malice to sneer, while it deprives good will and good manners of arguments. The general principle is a feeling in our nature ; to gainsay it were to oppose the dictates of whatever distinguishes barbarism from polity, or man from brute.

What representations of the enormity of this evil have come before the public, have not been without effect on the members of the legislature. One remedy at present in progress, is the appointment of a new officer, who as deputy to the Chancellor in the Court of Chancery, may attend the business of that Court, while his Lordship is discharging his duty in the House of Peers. Unquestionably, the House of Peers, as the *dernier resort* of justice, is entitled to every assistance the country can afford. As the highest of our Courts, it ought not to suffer from any vincible inconveniency ; for here, —at this bar, —should suitors expect to find the focus of natural talent, of acquired ability, of clear argument, correct practice, and legislative purity. The appeals before the house at this time amount to about 270. We shall be glad to compare their greatly diminished number at the close of the session. Report states that the Chancellor should say, that the pile already on the table was sufficient to occupy their lordships, at their usual rate of proceeding, at least *eleven years* ! We have never ventured to intrude criticisms on a proposed enactment of the legislature, during its progress ; here, therefore, we dismiss the consideration of this division of the subject. — But,

Supposing the number of appeals now lying before the House of Lords to be greatly diminished—or even dismissed, it is a fair subject of enquiry, how far the Court of Chancery will experience relief by the appointment of a Vice Chancellor ? Will he be able to abate the disposition for appealing from his decisions to the highest court ? Will such as now consider the removal of a cause into the House

of Lords, as no other than an appeal from the Chancellor in his own court, to the Chancellor in the senate, be likely to remain better satisfied than before with determinations made in Lincoln's-Inn Hall? Will they not rather conceive themselves warranted in soliciting the decision of the principal, when dissatisfied with that of the substitute? The appeal will no longer be *ab eodem ab eundem*, but from an inferior to a superior.*

In our former paper we hinted at the impolicy of Elizabeth, even in *her* days, in uniting important offices of state; but to compare the business brought into the courts, especially into chancery in the days of Elizabeth, with what now demands the administration of that court would be ridiculous. As well might a comparison be made between the state of the peerage, claims of peerage, &c. in the *then* slender body of English nobles, with the present. Since the Union of Scotland and Ireland, the numerous accessions of late times, the multiplied claims demanding speedy decision; with the thousand other applications to this branch of the legislature, render the labours of a modern session truly arduous.

Supposing, however, that the appointment now in contemplation, may, in effect, answer the same purpose as the separation of the offices, consolidated in the Chancellor; and desirous that every plan intended for the public good, should have all the advantages of a fair trial, with every benefit to be derived from a favourable bias of the public mind, we proceed to another branch of our enquiries, little less interesting to the body of suitors in this court, or to the members of the profession of the law.

Will the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor reform the erroneous, expensive and injudicious mode of proceeding practised in some departments of this Court, or its dependencies? Does not the entire

* From causes heard before the Master of the Rolls an appeal lies to the Chancellor, and from the Chancellor to the Lords, which creates much delay, and is unnecessary, inasmuch as an Appeal to the House of Lords, is in effect, an *Appeal to the Chancellor*. In order therefore to save the delay and expence of two Appeals where one only is necessary—all appeals from decrees of the Master of the Rolls, ought to be to the *House of Lords*, in the *first instance*.

want revision, if not new *casting*?—whereby the several parts may harmoniously answer their respective purposes; and the machine combine the ends of justice, with the advantage of the subject? The object in view, should be effectual relief to the suitor: can that be obtained, under the present system of Chancery management?—for, it signifies little to the party aggrieved, whether he suffer from events in a higher office, or a lower; whether under a noble lord, or a simple *magister*.

Those who have the honour of this Court at heart, regret exceedingly that the *SIX CLERKS*, for instance, should enjoy upwards of a thousand per annum each, merely for the trouble of counting the money:—literally, for doing nothing. Nor is this regret abated by a recollection quoted in proof of this nothingness, of inquiry made from the bench, to the bar, whether any body knew the possible utility of these gentlemen in their office? What was the answer of the bar?—a profound—a silent, reverence. The late Sir Thomas Sewell considered the situation so much in the light of a sinecure, as to appoint a captain in the army, who had married his daughter, to be one of the six clerks; nor was the appointment without arguments to support it: whether the captain had lost a limb in the service of his country, the history does not say; but unless that limb were his right hand, he might still sign the receipts for his income: and what more was the duty of his station? The profession generally believed, that this office was bestowed as a marriage portion. If such were the original intention of the place,—well and good: or, if his honour considered the place as suiting the man, rather than the man the place—

The *MASTERS IN CHANCERY*, receive a salary of two hundred per annum, from the money belonging to the suitors; the rest of their emoluments is derived from fees in the course of proceedings in their offices; many of which are beneath a gentleman to receive.

Will it be credited,—except by incorrigible enemies—that Masters in Chancery, should give occasion to stories, which, whether of ancient or modern circulation, may easily be ascertained by candid enquirers. — Estates are frequently ordered for sale before a master;—formerly *particulars* of the premises to

be sold were *written out* by the solicitor in the cause, who lodged them in the master's office; such persons as thought proper, applied there for a copy, for which they paid him. It will readily be supposed, that the number provided in manuscript was not very great. But since the prevalence of the wicked art of printing, it seems, that the solicitor directs these *particulars* to be struck off at the press, and thus obtains *two hundred, three hundred or five hundred copies*, with greater ease than formerly he obtained *twenty*. Very well:—if the former twenty *manuscript* copies, at one guinea each, produced the master *twenty guineas*, can any good reason be given, why *two hundred—three hundred—five hundred printed copies*, at one guinea each, should not produce him, *two hundred, three hundred, five hundred guineas*? Why should he have occasion to complain of a cause as unprofitable? Why should he be deprived of the profit attending copies, because the solicitor ungraciously employs the press? Why may he not mercifully compound with the solicitor for his *two hundred, three hundred, five hundred fees*, for this one paper, in this one cause, and receive prompt payment! say *two, three or five hundred pounds*!—

That this charge falls ultimately on the suitor, is granted most freely; but so do all expences incurred in his pursuit of his right: and why, therefore, should not this?—He *did* know it, or *might* have known it, before he pleaded oppression as an incitement to his solicited relief:—or if not,—in this case, the rule of law is strictly applicable *ignorantia non excusat*.

But that was paying money for *something*: we are misinformed, if there be not a custom in some branches of Chancery business, of paying money for *nothing*. A practice prevails in some offices, for *ALL* solicitors concerned in a cause, to take copies of accounts, &c. lodged therein:—so that, if there be twenty solicitors in a cause, each *must* take a copy—that is to say, he *must* pay for it, whether he wants it or not,—whether he receives it or not:—in fact, they are not *wanted*; in fact they are not *made*;—but the money is paid for them—and the cost is faithfully enrolled among the innumerable blessings (to a suitor) of Chancery proceedings in England!

Another instance in proof of the necessity for investigation. Nothing is of greater importance in the progress of a cause, than the examination of witnesses. It is no uncommon thing in the courts of law, to give an eminent counsel *three hundred guineas* to attend the trial of a cause on the circuit, principally for the purpose of examining and cross-examining witnesses. Can this be of less importance in the Court of Chancery, than it is in a Court of Law? Yet in one office it is left to the discretion and talent of a couple of clerks, whose abilities are supposed to be remunerated by the pitiful salary of *seventy pounds* a year each; the principal represented, Henry Flitcroft, Esq. having been a lunatic for twenty years past. The profits of his office, are believed to be *two thousand pounds* per annum; and his estate is under a regular commission. Now the dilemma seems to be this:—either this office of examining witnesses, requires no considerable skill, and therefore may be discharged by inferior officers, the costly principal being laid aside; or the absence of a man of talent and adequate abilities is a grievous impediment to the progress of suitors, in obtaining their just and honest expectations.

In the article already referred to, Vol. X. p. 205, it appears that the accumulated sums in the custody of the Court of Chancery, amounted to no less than £25,162,430,13,2.; they are now considerably increased; about *one million* was paid in on a suit respecting the affairs of the late Duke of Queensbury: nor is this the only considerable sum.

Surely, this enormous mass of property in custody of the Court, proves—either that the business of the Establishment is augmented immensely beyond its powers, or, that the decisions have been almost infinitely slow, by which payments in reduction of this vast amount ought to have been effected. The legitimate inferences flowing from this fact, are startling beyond what we shall venture to express.

The facts stated, require no peroration to combine them into close array:—nothing can increase the conviction of the *NECESSITY* for completing what is at length commenced. Private interest must no longer present obstacles to public justice. The responsibility of the state to its subjects is in ques-

tion. The principles on which governments are established are involved in this enquiry. Can the facts be contradicted? Happy should we be to record our disbelief of them, and on competent authority, to give them the most diametrical contradiction: till that be done, we must continue to discharge a duty which forbids our silence; and to remonstrate till it touch the hearts of those in whose power lies the remedy, now most anxiously implored by the numerous and increasing suitors to the Court of Chancery.

The present is a most auspicious moment for the purpose: at the commencement of a new parliament; at the commencement (as it were) of a new reign: when the good opinion of the people is of the utmost consequence. Not an opinion founded on party representation, or misrepresentation, but on solid improvements in public institutions, and on real facilities afforded to the subject:—on a manifested disposition to do all that can be done toward removing from our jurisprudence those stigmata with which it has too long been branded. The judicious demand, what the state should pique itself on its promptitude to confer. We add our feeble voice, therefore, in applauding what is begun. We hail it as the introduction to much good that is to follow. His majesty King George the Third, opened his reign by establishing the independence of the judges;* and the popularity of the action has never been wrested from him. May his successor discover his duty in a vindication of the Chancery establishment from imputations already acknowledged, and others freely, but distinctly, and most respectfully submitted. May the popularity consequent on the action be perpetual, as his honour, his felicity, and his renown!

There needs no stimulus to the present Parliament to do its duty; nevertheless, the example of former Parliaments may have its weight. It is well known, that after the declared insufficiency of the Masters in Chancery to meet the demands to which they were liable, in consequence of the liberties they had taken with the

* The judges were enabled by his Majesty to hold their situations notwithstanding the King's death, instead of being vacated thereby, as heretofore.

suitors' money entrusted to their hands for safe custody, A. D. 1725, the legislature interfered to protect the suitors. The deficiency was thought so strong an impeachment of national honour, that His Majesty not only ordered particular enquiries to be made into the affair; but contributed £30,000 towards the relief of the suitors, and a tax was laid on writs, &c. for completing the sum wanted. So anxious was Parliament in its condescension to the prayer of the oppressed! Vide the Acts, 12 Geo. I. cap. 32. 33.: also the consequent statutes, 9 Geo. II. cap. 32. 23 Geo. II. cap. 25.

*. It is believed that a great part of those to whom the money now in Chancery belongs, are wholly ignorant of their rights. Would it not be honourable, and just, in Parliament to cause a similar plan to be adopted for discovering the owners of the unclaimed money, as was adopted some years ago, in regard to the unclaimed dividends lying in the Bank of England? Many persons on that occasion obtained property, of their right to which they were altogether ignorant.

Second Report from the Committee appointed to Enquire into the Causes that Retard the Decisions of Suits in the High Court of Chancery.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 13th June, 1812.]

The Committee appointed to enquire into the Causes that retard the Decision of Suits in the High Court of Chancery;—and who were instructed to search the Lords Journals, touching all proceedings respecting Appeals and Writs of Error before that House; and who were empowered to report their Observations and Opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the House, &c.

REPORT.

As soon as your Committee was empowered to resume its functions in this Session of Parliament, agreeable to the order of the house, it was necessary to ascertain what progress had been made during the recess, in the business before the High Court of Chancery, as well as in the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords; and it proceeded to procure different returns to be made; and to take the examination of several witnesses; which will be found in the Appendix. From this Evidence, the House will perceive that the arrear of Causes is by no means diminished; and that the Appeals to the Lord Chancellor from

the Master of the Rolls, are greater in point of number, than they were at the time of delivering in the last Report. At the end of the Sittings after Hilary Term, 1812, there remained in the Lord Chancellor's Paper 109 original Causes set down for hearing, and 39 Appeals from his Honor's decisions. The re-hearings, and various other matters connected with the jurisdiction of the Court, have suffered little or no variation; the Arrear in matters of Bankruptcy is certainly diminished. There does not appear any occasion particularly to notice the business before the Master of the Rolls; his Honor's Paper, as detailed in the Appendix, will shew the state of the Proceedings before him.

The Committee are concerned to find so great a number of Causes before the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords, waiting for decision. By the Extract from their Lordship's Journals, it will be seen that there remain to be heard—

19 Appeals from England.	
179 Do. Scotland; and	
57 Do. Ireland.	
11 Writs of Error from England.	
2 Do. Scotland; and	
5 Do. Ireland.	

The House must feel, in common with every Member of the Committee, the extent and pressure of this evil; TO REMEDY WHICH, NO EFFECTUAL STEPS HAVE BEEN HITHERTO ADOPTED.

The Papers laid before the Committee, and the Evidence of the Officers of the Court taken by them, *not appearing to be sufficient to enable the Committee to collect what are the causes which retard the decisions of Suits, IT WAS PROPOSED IN THE COMMITTEE, that Gentlemen, practising in the Court, should be examined as to the causes to which the Delays were to be imputed; but your Committee did not think that it would be proper to pursue that course. The House of Commons has since concurred with them in that opinion; YOUR COMMITTEE THEREFORE FIND THEMSELVES NOT COMPETENT TO STATE WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF SUCH DELAYS.*

The following extracts from the appendix afford additional information.

In matters of bankruptcy, the number of petitions unheard at the last return (June 17, 1811), were..... 203
Set down since..... 338

Total petitions..... 541

From this number has been struck out,—the parties not attending, 82: of these, restored to the paper, 32.

The list therefore stands thus:

Orders made	310
Struck out entire.....	50
Adjourned at request ...	34
New petitions	147
Number standing	181

541

The time occupied in seal days is wonderfully prolonged. Mr. Croft says,

What is the consequence, supposing the seal last four days?—Then the causes are prevented coming on. The first seal here stated was the 26th of February, it took up *ten days absolutely in hearing motions*. The second seal was the 12th of March, and till the 10th of March, there had been nothing heard but a lunatic petition, or something of that sort, which came on, being put at the head of the paper.

State, from your own knowledge and experience, what is the reason that that interval, which used to be passed in hearing the causes, is exhausted by the continuance of the seal?—It arises from motions being of that high consequence, that the point in the cause is frequently determined, and takes up a great time.

Does it sometimes happen that the point¹⁸ which would arise in the hearing the cause, being presented to the notice and decision of the court on the motion, the cause is never afterwards heard of?—That frequently happens.

Are the causes struck out of the paper?—No; they are never put down in the paper, that point being determined upon motion.

That point is now frequently determined upon motion, which formerly used to be determined upon the hearing of the cause?—Yes; and the cause is put an end to by the decision upon the motion.

On this evidence we beg leave to suggest an enquiry, whether it would not be possible to accelerate business in this court by the adoption of a mode of pleading, or other process, by which very many, perhaps most, if not all, of the suits might be decided in an early state. For, if the decision of the court on these motions, has really and equitably settled the causes, so that they have "never afterwards been heard of," and this is a thing that "frequently happens,"—why may it not happen more frequently still, and by that means relieve the court from the imputation, now become proverbial, of long, lingering, life-wasting delay?

From the evidence of Henry Cowper, Esq. we select the following account of the occupation of the House of Lords on legal affairs.

What are the days usually appointed for the hearing of causes in the House of Lords?—The regular days appointed for causes are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: and every cause, at the beginning of a session, is supposed to have its appointed day, in the order in which they severally stand in the paper. The days that used to be appointed for bye-day causes, which were causes that the Lords understood would not exceed one day in hearing, used to be Tuesdays and Thursdays, but the rule in that respect is deviated from now, and has been of late very much so: bye-day causes have been appointed upon cause-days, and instead of being causes which lasted only a single day, some of them have lasted seven and eight. Those days likewise, if there were no bye-day causes appointed, used to be appropriated to claims of Peerage or any other business going on before the House. It certainly however did happen, with respect to the causes heard on the cause-days, that they frequently, indeed almost always, went over to a second day. Then the rule used to be this: if a bye-day cause had been appointed for the Tuesday, that cause was put off to the next bye-day. Tuesdays and Thursdays are now considered, generally speaking, as the days upon which the Committee of Privileges is to meet on claims of Peerage, and upon a variety of other matters referred to them, of which in particular, since the union with Ireland, the claims of the Irish peers to vote for the representative peers of Ireland, is one; and several of those are presented in every session. To shew how great a portion of time has of late been occupied on the claims of peerage, I have made out an account of the number of days on which the Committee of Privileges sat on the Berkeley Claim of Peerage: On that claim alone, they sat no less than thirty-four days in the last Session of Parliament, on several of which they met as early as ten o'clock in the morning, and continued sitting till four or five in the afternoon. The Roxburghe Claim of Peerage, in the year 1808, took up seven days; in the year 1809, four days; in the year 1810, fifteen days; in the whole, twenty-six days. On the Roxburghe causes connected with this claim of peerage, there were, in the year 1808, no less than thirty-one days taken up, and upon a great many of them, the house met at ten o'clock in the morning, and continued sitting till near four o'clock in the afternoon. One of the counsel alone in those causes, occupied, I understand, no less than eighteen days; the Roxburghe causes in the

present session, 1812, have already occupied eleven days. Formerly the house used to have about four or five and twenty causes set down for hearing when the session began; they generally got rid of that paper, and in the course of the session, about the same number was brought in; but then there was not any thing like the interruption from other business, which occurs now. I would just mention one circumstance, to shew the effect of an order which the House of Lords made in the last Session of Parliament, "that the parties shall print their Cases within a certain period after the Appeals are presented." In the last Session of Parliament, within the first fourteen days, which is the time limited for bringing Appeals from decisions that have taken place in the course of a prorogation, there were thirty-six Appeals presented, of which thirty-one, being five-sixths of the whole number, were Scotch. In this session, in the same fourteen days, there were but nineteen Appeals presented, and ten only of them were Scotch.

The number of Appeals from March 7, 1811, to March 16, 1812, stands thus:

Affirmed	17
Withdrawn	61
Not prosecuted	8
Writs of error affirmed	21
Withdrawn	none.

The proportion of Chancery business may be inferred from the list annexed.

Number of motions heard before the Lord Chancellor, within the periods stated, viz.
 From Jan. 1737, to April 1739, 11,280
 From Jan. 1797, to April 1799, 11,121
 From Jan. 1810, to April 1812, 14,987

Business done in the Court of Chancery.

	1810	1811
Decrees	23	10
Further directions	25	21
Short causes	14	17
Equity reserved	1	
Pleas	9	4
Demurrers	24	16
Exceptions	14	6
Rehearings	2	3
Appeals	5	5

Business done at the Rolls.

	1810	1811
Decrees	276	280
Further directions	90	95
Decrees by consent {	129	111
Further directions } consent {	80	54
Rehearings	3	4
Exceptions	3	3
Equity reserved	1	1
General paper } petitions {	687	645
By consent }	235	214

Travels in Southern Africa, in the Years 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Henry Lichtenstein, M. D. &c. Translated from the Original German, by Anne Plumptre. Qto. pp 410. Price £1. 16s. Colburn, London: 1812.

EVENTS of modern times have given to the promontory of Southern Africa, an importance calculated to render an acquaintance with its productions and capabilities more than ever desirable. It is, by situation, the half-way house to India; but were India not in question, it has received from nature the power of producing articles to the value of which distant countries are not insensible. It combines, therefore, political and commercial consequence:—but measures lately taken to improve its natural advantages, will, no doubt, greatly enlarge the productive powers of the country, and enable it to assume a station long since its due among the settlements formed by Europeans. In proportion, also, as British colonies become more numerous among the islands of the Southern Ocean, on New Holland, and in the adjacent regions, the Cape of Good Hope becomes increasingly valuable to this country. It forms a distinguished link in that vast chain by which British connections embrace the globe. Never was there a period when our countrymen had spread themselves on the face of the earth as they are now spread; or when our language was spoken in so many places under every clime as at this moment. Were the supposition admissible, that Britain itself was sunk beneath the ocean, there would still exist in the distant abodes of those who derived their origin from it, proofs beyond contradiction of the certain existence and the characteristic enterprise of that nation, which history would mark as grasping the trident of the main at this distinguished period of time.

This volume, however, is little calculated to foster the pride of Britons. The writer takes no trouble to conceal his aversion of whatever is English. The English government, the English soldiery, the English traveller, Mr. Barrow, and even the English missionaries, fare the worse for belonging to a country condemned to obloquy by the *free press* of Germany, and the more than free pen of M. Lichtenstein.

Our author was in the service of the Dutch (French) government, and in the suite of the Dutch Commissary General, appointed to the Cape. He speaks highly of his superiors, and we find no fault with him for this: we accept his testimony that they merited all his eulogies. This officer visited the remote districts of the colony, with the best intentions; and endeavoured to remove those evils under which the inhabitants had severely suffered. This was happily accomplished to a certain degree; and we trust has had lasting effects, notwithstanding the subsequent domination of the "Bosjesmans of the Ocean," [the English] under which these rustic boors have returned.

It was but natural that on the restoration of this colony by the English to its original masters, the colonists who still felt themselves Dutchmen, notwithstanding they were now adopted Frenchmen, should receive their new governors from home with every attention and respect in their power. In this every member of the *caravan* participated; and M. L. among others, in addition to that deference which in all nations, rude or regulated, is paid to professors of the healing art. From him, therefore, we may expect a more favourable description of the same individuals than from Mr. Barrow, whose recommendations were far from equally popular. Not to say, that no inconsiderable portion of those party feelings which were in full fermentation when the Englishman travelled, had subsided, and were greatly deadened, before the visit of the Dutch Commissioner.

M. L. is a native of Germany, a physician, and now a professor of natural history in the university of Berlin. He left Europe in company with Commissary-General de Mist, in August 1802; and reached Table Bay the 23d of December. In February 1803, General Jansens, the Governor, determined on making a circuit in the distant districts; and M. L. has been allowed the use of his journal, kept on that excursion. Part of it is, also, given in a separate chapter. Subsequently, the Commissary General determined to complete the beneficial arrangements left unfinished by the Governor; and he followed in the same course. In his suite was our author. They left the Cape October 9. This company excites an interest superior to all we recollect in others,

by the presence of two young ladies, Augusta de Mist, the youngest daughter of the Commissary General, and one of her friends, Mademoiselle Versweld; with a European female servant for each. —

None can deny to these ladies a respectable share of the spirit of adventure, sustained by equal resolution: and those who are acquainted with human nature will find little difficulty in admitting that their presence was capable of producing much political good. To lay no stress on the charm of their conversation, since that might not extend to the whole company, the very consciousness that these females did actually support the inconveniences and difficulties of the expedition, would abash a disposition to complain among the men—while a pleasantry emanating from them, would do more to consign sufferings to oblivion, than all the rigidities of authority or considerations of official duty.

Unfortunately, the copy of this work obtained by the publisher from abroad (said to be the only one in England), was defective by wanting the map, that ought to have accompanied it; we are therefore obliged to have recourse to that of Mr. Barrow; though assured by our author that it is very imperfect. We cannot, follow M. L. in his route. His observations are valuable; chiefly in reference to three distinctions. 1. The inhabitants,—the colonists, and the original tribes, the Kaffers, Hottentots, &c. 2. to the natural history and philosophy of the country; and 3. to the (then) present state of its productions, so far as they might become profitable to those who raised them. The opportunities of observation presented to this traveller were not lost upon him. He describes the country with accuracy, and usually with spirit. His researches after natural curiosities, insects, &c. were rewarded by considerable acquisitions; but many of the most desirable plants were not at that season in a proper state for favourable inspection. This volume is the precursor to others in which subjects of that description will be particularly treated on; and we doubt not, but that, when the whole is complete, it will form one of those works which distinguish their authors among their contemporaries, and lay the literary world under lasting obligations.

We shall pay so much respect to this well organized company as to give a speci-

men of the difficulties they surmounted: the extract will at the same time afford strong characteristics of some parts of the country, through which they proceeded.

After crossing the Elephants' river

The spirit and patience of the whole party, and above all the firmness of the ladies, was to be put to the first great trial they experienced. From a very imperfect direction having been given us respecting the way to a farm-house, situated about two hours off, where we proposed passing the night, we were led to follow the fresh track of a wagon, which carried us to the left, and which promised us a much better road than what we ought to have taken. Three hours passed before we became sensible of our error, but still we pursued the same track, resting in the hope that this must carry at length to some human habitation; but still none appeared, and in this dilemma night began to come on. To return back seemed in no case advisable, since having taken a northerly direction, it appeared as if we could not have come entirely out of our way, and that though not exactly in the right road, yet that we must still have been advancing, consequently that we must lose ground by a retrograde movement. Fortunately, the moon, being at the first quarter, afforded us some light, so as to assure us that the way we were going was perfectly safe.

Meanwhile our horses, who had not had any regular meal since early morning, began to grow extremely weary; one of mine, which perhaps had eaten of some plant that disagreed with him, as he was feeding at the time we were resting, soon after we got out of the right track became extremely ill. Not, however, having the least idea that we had missed our way, I ordered my slave to remain with the sick horse, and wait for the waggons coming up, when his comrades might assist in getting the animal on. The comfortless situation of the poor lad, who was only sixteen, who I now found would expect assistance in vain, and who might be attacked by lions and hyænas, traces of which we had this day for the first time discovered, gave me the utmost uneasiness: yet we had wandered on so far that it was impossible to send him assistance without danger, and the only thing I could hope was that he would be so much frightened that he would leave the horse, and try to find the waggons by himself; a hope which I afterwards found confirmed.

At every step we took the country seemed to grow flatter, and to be spread out to a greater extent before us, and we looked around in vain, in hopes of deservng some light in the distance, which would have announced an habitation. Equally in vain did the whole

party stop at short intervals to listen whether we could not hear the barking of a dog, though some fancied they could plainly distinguish such a sound. Alas! nothing was to be discovered all around by the glimmering of the moon, but a vast, and, as it appeared to us, boundless desert. The riders, not less weary than the horses, now almost all dismounted, and led their exhausted hungry animals after them, sometimes stumbling over loose stones, sometimes sinking ankle deep in the sand.

We now began to perceive plainly that we were upon a gradual descent, and were inspired with a hope that we might soon come to water, which would at least be a cordial to the thirsty animals, whom we could with difficulty drag after us. Our hopes were soon converted into a certainty, as we plainly discerned a row of trees down in the bottom. It was now ten o'clock. We came at length to the bank of a stream, along which we coasted some way, and which, according to the marks given us, we concluded to be the lesser Doorn-river. The want of rest was so general among us, that no one would have thought of crossing the stream, even if we had not conceived it unsafe to attempt fording it at night. It was therefore agreed to wait here for day-break, and to make ourselves as comfortable as we could with empty stomachs, and not a morsel of any thing to satisfy our hunger. The horses were unsaddled, and when they had drank at the stream, we tied them with halters to the trees, about the roots of which were scattered some thin tufts of grass.

This being done, we all set about searching for wood to make a large fire, which was rendered doubly necessary from the coldness and darkness of the night. A second fire was kindled upon the nearest height, as a signal to our people, in case the steward, who had remained with the waggons, should have sent any of them in search of us. The want of sleep was now another of our hardships, yet the cold was extremely adverse to the satisfying it. As none of the party had any warm cloathing with them, the only dependence for warming them was upon the fire, and even this was but a broken reed to rest on, for while on the right side we got tolerably roasted, to the left a cold south wind penetrated through the thin cloathing, quite to the skin. Fortunately some of the dragoons had with them the coverings for their horses, and their own riding-cloaks, and by the help of these, with some of the saddles for pillows, we made a sort of bed for our ladies, on which they got two hours comfortable sleep. The rest of us stretched ourselves upon the sand by the fire, outbidding each other in the price that we would at that moment have given for a piece of bread, a

glass of geneva, or a pipe of tobacco; and every time we turned, cursing the coldness of the night, which, as we found afterwards, we ought rather to have blessed.

In fact, the *Ausspannplatze*, for such it was at which we stopped, lay under a very ill-name, on account of the immense number of black scorpions by which it was infested, and which are some of the most venomous animals of the country. In warm nights there is very great danger of being stung by them, and but a few weeks before our adventure, a melancholy proof had been given of the dangerous nature of their sting. One of the best female slaves of a Mr. Van Wyk, when she was busied in collecting dry wood, had the misfortune to be stung in the hand by one, which was probably concealed under the bark of one of the oldest and driest pieces. All the usual remedies were immediately applied, but the girl, notwithstanding, died in eighteen hours. This dangerous insect seldom comes out in the cold, and loses in some degree, the power of darting its sting, so that the wound is less dangerous.

To complete our misfortunes, towards morning the heavens overcast, and it began to rain; the day, however, soon after appeared, and a dragoon, who was sent out to reconnoitre, discovered at a distance a little hut, from which came an old slave, who was stationed there to take care of a small herd of cattle belonging to his master. From him we learnt that we were already three hours distant from the place where we should have passed the night; that we were, however, in the right way to the Lower Bekkeveld, and might very possibly reach the abode of Mr. Jacob Louw in the course of the day. A couple of dollars to drink prevailed upon him to accompany two of our dragoons in search of the waggons, that our people might be acquainted with our adventures, and follow us as soon as possible. We ourselves set forward at sun-rise, and having passed the Doorn-river, not without some inconvenience, the bed being rather deep, and full of loose stones, pursued our way over a broad beaten road, at the foot of a chain of rocky hills.

For three hours we still kept going on, amid the constantly increasing weariness both of horses and riders; when a wagon, standing still, presented itself to our view. The appearance of a vessel in the midst of the wide-spread ocean cannot impart greater delight than we now felt at the sight of this vehicle. A family of colonists were upon their journey, and the wagon was stopping, while the oxen were feeding at a little distance.

The difficulties of clambering rocks, crossing rivers, threading narrow passages, beside steep precipices, &c. are not want-

ing in some parts; while, in others, says our author,

It is difficult for an European to form an idea of the hardships that are to be encountered in a journey over such a dry plain at the hottest season of the year. All vegetation seems utterly destroyed; not a blade of grass, not a green leaf is any where to be seen; and the soil, a stiff loam, reflects back the heat of the sun with redoubled force; a man may congratulate himself that being on horseback, he is raised some feet above it. Nor is any rest from these fatigues to be thought of, since to stop where there is neither shade, water or grass, would be only to increase the evil rather than to diminish it.

At intervals between these mountains, or plains, and principally where there is sufficient water to form a stream, the Dutch have taken up their residences: some of them are really fertile, and tolerably pleasant; but scarcely any could seem unpleasant to travellers who had so lately toiled over mountains of barren slate, and plains of indurated clay.

The character of these colonists is treated with great tenderness where individuals are concerned; yet in a general delineation of it, the author employs language which might be thought creditable to the pen of the prejudiced Mr. Barrow.

The total seclusion of the colonists from general intercourse with the world, and with civilised life, their confinement to the little circles of their own families, the easy manner in which the first necessities of our nature are satisfied, are very disadvantageous to them under many points of view; and notwithstanding their simplicity of manners, their general purity of morals, and their ignorance of many of the greater crimes to which the European nations are subject, they appear, taken in the aggregate, even to impartial observers, much rather under an unfavourable than a favourable point of view. Selfishness, lawlessness, hardness, intolerance, and a thirst of revenge, are the reigning vices in their character, which will perhaps hardly be thought atoned by a disposition to be easily satisfied, by a spirit of economy, yet united with unbounded hospitality, a firm adherence to truth, and a great respect for religion. But what is most to be deprecated in the character of some among them, is the harshness with which they treat their slaves and Hottentots, and in others, the bitterness and irreconcilable animosity with which they carry on their differences among each other.

An unfortunate practice among them is that every personal calumny, every derogatory assertion, every reputed encroachment,

is taken down in writings, and established by witnesses, that the offender may perhaps, years after, be judicially pursued for it. Every colonist has by him a large packet of such kind of papers ready at any moment to be produced and brought forward against an enemy. Such private differences become the concern of the whole society, since every one who can write, subscribes these papers, *Verklarings*, as they are called, on one side or the other.

Every one here had his enemy, and brought against him the bitterest complaints, whether he was a member of the government, or a private person; no one would acknowledge himself in the wrong, and it was always those who stood the most in need of forgiveness themselves, that cried the loudest for prosecution and punishment.

This character is peculiarly applicable to the settlers of Graffie Reynett: a part of the country eastward, infected by the principles of revolutionizing France, to the infinite mischief of the community. More agreeable portraits are presented in other places.

The Hartebeestfontein is a very fertile spot, and affords plenty of good feed for cattle. Louw keeps two hundred horses, three thousand sheep, four hundred goats, and a great number of horned cattle. A very neat nice young wife, and five stout, healthy children, complete his domestic happiness; while his cheerful, contented spirit, and frank integrity of mind, render him worthy of all they can bestow.

We found the cold again here pretty severe at night, though the thermometer rose in the day to twenty degrees by Reaumur. In the winter months deep snows sometimes fall, and it is so cold that the inhabitants of the Roggeveldts, in order to preserve their cattle from want and disease, remove to the neighbouring Karroo, which lies some thousand feet lower. If rain falls at that period of the year, the Karroo, though it is at other times wholly dry and unfruitful, becomes a glorious meadow. Every colonist of the Roggeveld, has therefore, besides his proper habitation, a place in the Karroo, which is called a *Leg-plaats*, and for which no duty, as for a regular farm, is paid to the government. Here a small house is erected, which at the beginning of spring is forsaken again, and remains empty and open. The drought begins to come on in September and October, when the family return to the hills, where they commonly remain till May or June.

M. L. bears a testimony truly honourable to the deportment, character, and industry, of the Moravian brethren, at their settlement at Baviaskloof. Being

Germans, he probably, found himself at home among them. They have made a few converts; but these are good for something: they are, however, all *bastards*: native Hottentots being proof against both exhortation and example, so thoroughly innate is their indolence! The English Missionaries are termed by our author, "idle vagabonds, and senseless fanatics." Dr. Vander Kemp himself, participates in censures which *may* be true; but at which we hesitate; because other particulars referring to him given in connexion are erroneous.

But, it is now time to pay some attention to the original inhabitants of these wild regions. They differ, no less than mountains covered with snow, and plains burnt up by heat. We shall instance first in the Bosjesmans.

As we were sitting at our dinner this day, we were surprised by the entrance of two Bosjesmans. They belonged to the troop with whom some years before the colonists had made the sort of treaty mentioned above, by which they engaged themselves to abstain from their usual maraudings, on condition of a certain tribute of cattle being paid them yearly. They had heard of one of the principal magistrates of the colony being in the neighbourhood, and were come in hopes of receiving some presents. They approached the company assembled at table not without manifest symptoms of apprehension and embarrassment, but a glass of wine, which was presented to them, and the looks of kindness with which they were received, soon inspired them with confidence. One of them produced a paper wrapped up in a piece of cloth: it was a sort of passport given by the Field-commandant, as a sanction to the troop for begging, from time to time, of the inhabitants of the district a few sheep, or other things of which they might stand very much in need: in return for which, they had promised, on their part, to remain quiet, and not to murder or steal. Four years before, a collection had been made among the inhabitants of the northern districts, of sixteen hundred sheep and thirty head of cattle, as a present to them for beginning a regular establishment, that they might be enabled to breed their own flocks and herds, and live a quiet and orderly life. The experiment did not, however, succeed. As they had no government, no secure dwelling-place, no social compact, nay, were even without individual property, the people from the remote parts had come down upon them, and spunging on their little stock, it was soon completely annihilated. Since that time, the neighbourhood had been compelled to give

them, from time to time, sheep, tobacco, brandy, beads, buttons, and other trifles, happy if by this means they could so far purchase their good-will as that they would abstain from stealing their cattle, and murdering the Hottentots who were guarding them.

It has sometimes happened that the guests, in return for having been thus entertained, since opportunities had been afforded them of knowing thoroughly the state of things in and about the house, have, after departing in the morning as friends, returned by night as enemies, and breaking in among the herds, carried off numbers of the cattle, with which they have escaped to the neighbouring mountains, trusting to their poisoned arrows as a security against their being reclaimed by their owners.

No Hottentot understands a word of the Bosjesman language; and the nation was hated by all others on account of its habits of plunder, and disregard of the right of property, long before the Europeans settled in Southern Africa. The Bosjesmans always lived in enmity with their nearest neighbours, over whom they had this advantage, that they had themselves nothing but their lives to lose in the strife, whereas they could gain from the Caffres and Koranas, their herds and their flocks.

These people surely were in a state of complete liberty:—of which, their condition, however, is no great recommendation.

They were scarcely four feet high: the colour of their skin was only discernible in particular places: a thick coat of grease and dirt covered their faces and meagre limbs, like a rind. Under the eyes, where the smoke of the fires under which they delight to sit, had somewhat melted the grease, was a little spot quite clean, by which the proper yellow hue of the skin could be seen. A wild, shy, suspicious eye, and crafty expression of countenance, forms, above all things, a striking contrast in the Bosjesman with the frank, open physiognomy of the Hottentot. The universally distinguishing features of the Hottentot, the broad, flat nose, and the large, prominent cheek-bones, are, from the leanness of the Bosjesman, doubly remarkable. Their figure, though small, is not ill-proportioned, and they would not be ugly if they had more flesh; but the withered thigh, the large knee-bone, and thin leg, are very far from handsome. Yet the men may be called handsome in comparison with the women. The loose, long hanging breasts, and the disproportionate thickness of the hinder parts, as in tails of African sheep, where the whole fat of the body seems collected, united with the ugliness of their features, makes a Bosjesman woman in the eyes of an European,

a real object of horror. The Hottentot women, though they in some respect resemble those of the Bosjesman race, yet from their greater height, and more justly proportioned limbs, may in comparison with them be called handsome.

The cloathing of our visitors consisted only of a sheep-skin worn over their shoulders as a sort of mantle, with the woolly side inwards, and tied round the neck with a leather thong. On their heads they had greasy leather caps, ornamented with glass beads of a great variety of colours: they had strings of the same beads round their necks, and round their wrists were broad bracelets of iron and copper. The middle part of their bodies were covered with the skin of a jackall, fastened round them with a thong of leather, and they had sandals of ox-leather bound round their feet. They had each a small leather bag hanging on their arms, in which they carried their provisions, with some tobacco, and a reed which served as a pipe.

That this dwarfish stature is not necessarily attendant on the climate, may be inferred from the description of Geika, a Caffre chief, whose personal appearance is greatly to his advantage.

Some couriers who had been sent forwards announced the approach of King Geika. They were commissioned to request that the Governor would on the morrow dispatch some of his officers and dragons to meet him, and that a waggon or car might be sent for his mother, as, on account of her corpulence, travelling was fatiguing to her. These requests were complied with, and the waggon with the guard of honour set off in the morning. They met the Caffre king seated on a horse without a saddle, and as the detachment drew near he stopped. After contemplating them for a few moments with a pleased and curious eye, he seemed to consult the principal people about him, then rode a few steps forward, then halted again, and seemed for some minutes doubtful whether in his confidence he was not running himself into danger. At last he appeared to come to a hasty resolution: he made a long whistle with his mouth, and at this signal his whole train, which consisted of about a hundred and fifty persons, women included, put themselves in motion. His mother got into the car, the king remained on horseback, and all the rest were on foot: thus they proceeded in a brisk trot to the Dutch. When arrived there the king dismounted, and being conducted to the General's tent, he with the most perfect ease, and not without dignity, held out his hand to him.

Geika is one of the handsomest men that can be seen, even among the Caffres; uncommonly tall, with strong limbs and very fine

features. His countenance is expressive of the utmost benevolence and self-confidence, united with great animation; there is in his whole appearance something that at once speaks the king, although there was nothing in his dress to distinguish him, except some rows of white beads which he wore round his neck. It is not hazarding too much to say that among the savages all over the globe, a handsomer man could not be found. Nay, one might go farther, and say that among the sovereigns of the cultivated nations, it would perhaps be difficult to find so many qualities united, worthy of their dignity. His fine tall well-proportioned form, at the perfect age of six and twenty, his open, benevolent, confiding countenance, the simplicity yet dignity of his deportment, the striking readiness of his judgment and of his answers, his frankness, and the rational view he took of things;—all these properties combined are not often to be found among those, who, according to our commonly received opinions, have had infinitely greater advantages in the forming their persons and minds.

Besides his mother, two of his wives accompanied him, whose names were Nonihbe, and Solohgöü. These three came with him into the General's tent [where they approved highly of the wine presented to them].

Notwithstanding her corpulence, the mother of Geika was a woman of spirit. She was a princess of Mathimba, and had procured her son the sovereignty of that kingdom in addition to his former dominions.

Geika always treated his mother with the most profound respect, and even now she exercised a sort of guardianship over him. This was exemplified on a particular occasion, when he was sitting in judgment, earnestly endeavouring to discover among a number of persons who had been cited into his presence, which among them was the perpetrator of a crime which had been committed. The question was that some injury had been done to a woman of distinction without her being able to say who was the offender. As soon as the Queen-mother heard the nature of the complaint, she commanded her son to stand forth in the midst of the circle, as he was with the rest on the spot where the affair happened, and seating herself in his place, made him take an oath that he himself was innocent: afterwards resigning his place to him again, she permitted him to proceed in the investigation. Geika commended exceedingly the wisdom shewn by her.

There are other tribes of Caffres, and of wild inhabitants: few of them presenting portraits so favourable as this of Geika; but none equal in squalidness, and barbarity, to what we have seen of the Bos-

jesmen. They were suffering under the calamities of war, at *that* time; and from various articles in our work, it will be seen that peace is not firmly settled among them: neither between themselves, nor between them and the Europeans.

Natural phenomena are sometimes so perplexing, that the attempt to account for them demands all the assistance that can be derived from repeated observations, philosophical principles, and multiplied reasonings. Among these, such as are seated in the atmosphere, hold a distinguished place. In some regions they occur more frequently than in others, but rarely twice in equal perfection. We therefore present our author's account of the *mirage*, seen by him in the South of Africa; to which we add as contributing to a more complete view of the subject, including some importance besides curiosity, Dr. Clarke's account of the same phenomenon as seen by him in the North of Africa. M. L. saw his *vision* on the fifteenth of December: Dr. Clarke saw his on the 26th or 27th of April.

As we reached the summit of one of the numerous hills that lay in our route (says M. L.), we saw at a *great distance southwards* in the horizon the sea as we all thought, exactly as it appears seen under such circumstances. Delighted at a sight of which for two months that we had been travelling inland we had been wholly deprived, we exclaimed unanimously in a tone at once of pleasure and surprise—*the sea! the sea!*—A moment's reflection was however sufficient to convince us that we were now only some hundred feet above the level of the sea, and at least at six miles distance from the coast, it was impossible that the sea could in fact be visible to us. Yet the more we looked, the more our eyes seemed assured that we were not mistaken; the impression was indeed so strong, that almost in spite of myself, I remained for a while halting between belief and doubt; nay, I was at last only convinced that it could not be the sea from the unevenness of the horizon. The idea then struck me that this appearance originated in a reflection of the sea and coast in the air above; many circumstances strengthened this opinion, and our guide, who was not unacquainted with it, asserted that I was perfectly right; but he said he never recollected seeing it so distinctly. I can scarcely express how much I was delighted at being presented with a phenomenon of which I had heard so much, yet never could form any distinct idea of it.

I now turned my attention to examining it more particularly, when I made the following

observations. It was between nine and ten o'clock in the morning: the sun was to our left, about fifty degrees above the horizon: it was not itself visible, but its situation was plainly to be distinguished glistening through the thin vapour with which the air was entirely filled. The heat was 60° by Fahrenheit, and the peasants foretold rain, which, in fact, fell abundantly in the evening. Not a morsel of sky was to be seen, or any thing which in the least broke the mass of vapour: it was nearly a dead calm, a very trifling breeze only came occasionally from the quarter on which the coast lay. The appearance in the air still continued the same, and was exactly like the sea as seen from the Table-mountain at an immense distance. From a longer observation I was convinced that the unevenness we had observed in the horizon, that jagged margin which divided the dark blue of the supposed sea from the light grey of the heavens, was, in fact, the reflection of the coast, with its projections and creeks; and when I imparted this idea to my companions, they unanimously concurred in it, with applauses of my ingenuity. It seemed then as if the effect we saw was produced by our point of vision falling exactly on the spot, where the sea, which was mildly illumined by the rays of the sun, was reflected back, as in a concave mirror, upon the heavens above, and it was only visible to us from the circumstance of our being enveloped in a thick vapour, which concealed the sun entirely from us. The phenomenon will not then be difficult to explain: it must arise solely from the relative height of the object with that of the reflecting medium, and upon there being such a degree of density in the latter, that it is capable of refracting the rays, so as to leave only the degree of light necessary for the object to be distinctly represented in the picture; something too must depend upon the relative situation of the sun and that of the spectator.

A more difficult question to answer is, how it happens that this phenomenon is so seldom to be seen on land; that it almost always appears over the sea.* It seems to me that a sufficient reason for this may be assigned in the equal degree of denseness that the vapour retains over the level surface of the sea, whereas upon land, from the unevenness

* What made this instance differ from any other occasion on which I had an opportunity of observing the *mirage*, is, that the place in which the reflection of the sea appeared, was *over the land*, and even at some distance from the coast. This may however be accounted for, from the level nature of the country upon the coast, and from the faint sea-breeze by which the vapour was driven very much upon the land, without its level with the horizon being lost.

of the surface, there must be different degrees of heat and dryness; and these, though not perceptible, yet create an inequality which annihilates the reflecting powers; perhaps also the reflection is affected by the mixture of different sorts of gas proceeding from the same cause. Another cause may certainly be found in the chemical nature of the sea vapour. May not the luminous nature of the sea itself, the luminous properties of so many of its inhabitants, and the wonderful play of light at the rising and setting of the sun under the line, be by some unknown means connected with this very extraordinary phenomenon?

The *mirage*, as this appearance is called, has been described by various writers, as for instance, by Gruber, Büsch, Woltmann, Wollaston, and others, but more particularly by Zöfner: he relates that 1797, he saw from the mouth of the Elbe, the Island of Heligoland, then at ten (German, 50 English) miles distance, reflected in the air. It seems probable that the stories which have been told of men seeing things at a very extraordinary distance (such a distance that it was impossible they should be included within the horizon), may be traced to this cause. Ælian mentions a Sicilian who had such wonderful acuteness of sight as to be able occasionally, when he stood upon the promontory of Lilybæum, to see every vessel that went into Carthage; he could even distinguish their plain enough to count the number of sail. Now the promontory of Lilybæum is thirty-two sea miles from Carthage, and does not stand so high as that more than a third of this distance could be included in the horizon. The most recent instance of this sort is related by a certain Boineau in a periodical publication called *Le Spectateur du Nord*, the number for the month of October 1802. He says that a man in the Isle of France had seen ships at the distance of fifty sea-miles off, and even could tell the size of them, and the course they were going. This account is accompanied with testimonies which almost remove the very natural doubts that must arise upon the fact, yet a satisfactory explanation of it is wanted, and perhaps none so satisfactory can be found, as resolving it into a phenomenon of the kind above described.

The account alluded to by M. L. was, much before the date here assigned, mysteriously half revealed in a pamphlet entitled *Nauscopy*: the author offered to explain his secret to the French government; but times were unfavourable. We believe the secret died with the discoverer: it depended on the visibility of the track of certain vapours seen in the air, rising from the path of the keel of the vessel in the sea.

We annex Dr. Clarke's narration: from which we gather that the seat of the phenomenon seen by him, was but little raised above the surface of the ground. He says,

We procured asses for all our party, and setting out for Rosetta began to recross the desert, appearing like an ocean of sand, but flatter and firmer, as to its surface, than before. The Arabs, uttering their harsh guttural language, ran chattering by the side of our asses; until some of them calling out "*Raschid!*" we perceived domes and turrets, apparently upon the opposite side of an immense lake or sea, that covered all the intervening space between us and the city. Not having in my own mind at the time, any doubt as to the certainty of its being water, and seeing the tall minarets and buildings of Rosetta, with all its groves of dates and sycamores as perfectly reflected by it as by a mirror, inasmuch that even the minutest detail of the architecture and of the trees, might have been thence delineated. I applied to the Arabs to be informed in what manner we were to pass the water. Our interpreter, although a Greek, and therefore likely to have been informed of such a phenomenon, was as fully convinced as any of us that we were drawing near the water's edge, and became indignant when the Arabs maintained that within an hour we should reach Rosetta by crossing the sands in the direct line we then pursued, and that there was no water. "What!" said he, giving way to his impatience, "do you suppose me an idiot, to be persuaded contrary to the evidence of my senses?" The Arabs, smiling, soon pacified him, and completely astonished the whole party, by desiring us to look back at the desert we had already passed, where we beheld a precisely similar appearance. It was, in fact, the *mirage*, a prodigy to which every one of us were then strangers, although it afterwards became more familiar. Yet upon no future occasion did we ever behold this extraordinary illusion so marvellously displayed. Travels, Vol. II, p. 293.

To this we subjoin a translation of the description of this illusion as composed by Citizen Monge, who published on the subject at Cairo. *Décade Egyptienne*, Vol. I. p. 39.

Morning and evening, the appearance of the ground is such as it ought to be; and between yourself and the farthest villages within view, you discover the ground only; but from the time the surface of the soil is sufficiently heated by the action of the sun, until it begins to be somewhat cooler towards evening, the land seems not to have the same extent as before, but to be terminated at

about a league in advance by a general inundation. The villages which are situated beyond that distance assume the appearance of islands, in the midst of a great lake, while their distance seems to be more or less considerable. Under each of these villages its image seems reversed, such as it would be seen if there were really before the beholder, a surface of water in which it might be reflected.

The precision and sharpness of these reflected images, depends no doubt on the state of the vapours in which they appear. We had also been accustomed, to add—to the situation of the luminary. But this instance of Dr. Clarke's in which his objects were beheld with equal distinctness on *turning to look behind*, across the desert, obliges us to waive that proposition. We recollect no other example of the kind. What approaches to the *mirage* we have seen in England (some of which were sufficiently perfect to deceive any eye) were always with the sun *behind the spectator*:—and this whether the time were morning (sun-rise, at the autumnal equinox) or evening (sun-set, at the summer solstice). The first instance we allude to, brought a cloud loaded with rain from the interior of France, into which we saw many miles from the rocks above Ramsgate, though the evening was perfectly serene.

Dr. Clarke closes his observations by saying "The view of it, afforded us ideas of the horrible despondency to which travellers must sometimes be exposed, who, in traversing the interminable desert, destitute of water, and perishing with thirst, have sometimes this deceitful prospect before their eyes."—The British officers in company with General Koechler, then at the camp of the Grand Vizier, could have told him, that at a time when the horses of the Turkish army were dying of hunger by hundreds, this most vexatious phenomenon presented to their irritated vision, the appearance of *ships*, then momentarily expected with the desired supplies—a delusion which added mortification to misery.

To return to the immediate subject of this article: In speaking of the productions of the country, M. L. observes, that European trees in South Africa, having scarcely any interval of winter, become softer yet more brittle than in their natural countries: but where they do not come

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into leaf again immediately on dropping the former,—where they get rest, they are tougher and harder than in other parts.

He informs us that the Merino breed of sheep has received attention within these few years, which it is likely to repay; and from his observations on the want of facilities, &c. by the distant parts for communication with the seat of government, on the want of vent for their commodities, when they have raised them, &c. we incline to think (and with this agrees general report), that the present condition of the colonists is greatly improved from what it was when visited by M. L. They deserve a closer attention than we are able at this time to bestow on them particularly: here, therefore, we conclude our report.

The volume, on the whole, contains much information that may be turned to good account by the statesman, the naturalist, the philosopher, and the merchant. We understand that a number of English settlers have given additional spirit to the community; and that measures lately taken have contributed essentially to lighten burdens under which this distant settlement had long laboured.

Annotations on the Four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles. Compiled and abridged for the use of Students. Second Edition. 3 Vols. 8vo. Price £4s. Payne. London: 1812.

The noble art of printing has so greatly facilitated interchange of ideas among men of learning, that the science of theological criticism has made greater progress within a century of late, than formerly it could make in ten centuries. It includes a greater number of particulars; with infinitely superior exactitude in regard to their parts. This is beyond all doubt, extremely fortunate; because, in proportion to its distance from the original sources of information, tradition becomes confused, fleeting, and indeterminate; while written documents become scarce, mutilated, and unintelligible. Copies read with ease in the age of the writers, are now almost a dead letter. Their abbreviations, their want of separation between the words, their variations in spelling the same words, &c. create difficulties, which are

rather abated than subdued, by the diligence and labour of the few who employ themselves in this laborious office. Here and there a man of incessant study devotes his life to this kind of learning, and to such devotees we are obliged, for being able to say, that this necessary skill is not wholly extinct in modern times.

But, in a course of years, the comments of the learned, surviving their departure, become numerous: to consult them all, is next to impossible: to obtain a selection of the more eminent, requires some exertion of the purse, and to determine which are the best guides on certain points, exceeds the abilities of those who are entering on such investigations. Besides, as every writer has more or less reference in his works, to the turn of his own mind, and to the nature of those discussions, which agitate opinions in his day, his sentiments lose their piquancy, by lapse of time, and succession of generations. Much of what was originally applicable, and proper, becomes obsolete, and rather burdens the book, than edifies the person who consults it. A folio;—we mean no disrespect,—on this principle, may be reduced to the dimensions of an octavo;—perhaps to a thin volume, if only so much as it is truly advantageous to know be deemed its real and genuine contents. And alas! should we include the school-men and the Saints—the *shrinkage* of many of their bulky tomes, would leave dimensions scarcely known to the press, except by the *Liliputian sizes*, rendered popular by the condescension and skill of the late ingenious Mr. Newberry.

A selection of the best parts of the best writers, on subjects connected with, or deriving from Scripture, especially the Gospels, needs no recommendation. The present state of criticism is favourable to such an undertaking. The liberality of the times cares little from whence information be obtained, provided it be but applicable, and worthy of confidence. In the present volumes, we find Hammond, Lightfoot, Whitby and Doddridge in friendly combination. Dr. Paley, too, contributes his share; as also does our long respected friend, the late Dr. Willan. Michaelis is distinguished; with his translator, the learned and indefatigable Dr. Marsh. Yet, if there be due notice ta-

ken in these volumes, of the hints suggested by the last named writer on the subject of the Originals used by the Evangelists, it has escaped our perusal. And to say truth, our opinion is, that, although this compilation be a work of great merit, judiciously conducted, and promising much usefulness,—yet in *this edition*, its information might have been brought down later, by the assistance of writers, who have published in our own day. Also, that while the laudable disposition is so prevalent, as it is at present, to examine, not merely the appellatives which distinguish things; but, in all possible cases, the things themselves, or their nearest substitutes, the most accurate representations of them, information by what references this spirit of precision may be gratified, would have been extremely acceptable.

It would also have prevented from error in some articles: for instance, on the subject of ancient books, and their forms, we read, on Luke iv. 17.

V. 17.—*When he had opened the book—* ἀναπτύσσει means to enroll. The ancient books amongst the Jews were rolls; and all the passages where books are mentioned relate to that idea, as Isa. xxxiv. 4. Rev. vi. 14. Deut. xxiiv. 1. Sometimes the roll or book is called κεφαλαίς, from its round form. So Soidas. Thus it is used, Heb. x. 7. out of the Psalms. See Theophylact. So ver. 20. He rolled up the book: and the Rabbins, R. Eliezer, in Gemar. Sanhedr. c. 7. Joma, c. 7. § 1. κεφαλαίς, are round parts in architecture, Exod. xxvi. 32. xxvii. 17, &c. Hammond from Grotius ad loc. et not. ad Heb. x. 7. Thus, evolvere librum, Cic.—revolvere, Liv. et Martial. The usage is yet continued in the synagogues. (Grotius.) This proves, says Doddridge, the improbability of the transpositions in the Gospels, supposed by Whiston and Mann: which observation is very just; only that as to the Grecian copies of the N. Test. we are not quite certain whether MSS. in the form of our modern books were not then in use. Montfaucon had only seen two MSS. on a roll. It is said that liber signified a roll, and codex those in the shape of a book. Attalus is supposed to have formed such books of parchment very early. Yet certainly the usual shape with the Ancients was rolls. See Cabinet Dict. voc. Livre. Chambers's Dict. art. Book.

Now, had the learned and judicious compiler of these elucidations, referred to the representations of books, recovered from their subterranean conservatories in

Herculaneum, he would have found at least two assertions in this note, incorrect. As 1. "All the passages where books are mentioned [in SS.] relate to *rolls*"—Denied: the book mentioned Rev. v. 6. was not a *roll*: it is not said to be *unrolled*, but to be *opened*: the figures coming out from between the leaves of this book, and the possibility of sealing any two leaves together, while opening others,—all conclude against the notion of a roll. Many books delineated in the paintings at Herculaneum, are square—the *codices* of Atalys. 2. The *κεφαλὴ* is a small ticket, or roll, annexed to the book itself: a *label* or *capitulum*; as appears from the same authority, in which representations of it occur.

In like manner might be corrected the note on Math. xi. 17.

V. 17. *we have piped.*] The Jews had their *tibiae*, or pipes, says Buxtorf, for two uses; for joy (Luke xv. 25.)—and lamentation; thus Jer. xlviii. 36. and Isa. xvi. 11. (but these two texts are not a proof that they were used at funerals in that early age. See note on c. ix. 23. *supr.*) and Rabbi Salomon saith they were used in marriages and funerals, (i. e. in later times.) To this double use of the *tibiae* our Lord refers. Buxtorf, *loc. cit.*, p. 777, a pipe. p. 766. Whitby.

But, by reference to the second plate of Bartoli's *Admiranda Romanarum*, it will be seen, that the funeral pipe was about five feet in length; consequently very different from the much smaller and shriller pipe, used in token of joy.

We could also have excused appropriate allusions to modern facts, capable of *fixing on the memory* the subject intended. A line added to the note on the city of *Acre*, reminding the reader, that "here Sir Sidney Smith defeated Buonaparte, who besieged the town," would have been no impertinent intrusion.

The *Wildernesses* of Judea, in some parts, might have been compared to our own commons, heaths, or wilds,—or highlands, perhaps:—they were not absolutely barren; but were depastured by cattle and sheep. Much additional learning has been directed to the subject of Hebrew *goins*, since Calmet wrote; on whose authority our editor depends: we need only mention Bayer *De Nominis Hebraeo-Samaritanis*. Vol. Edet. 1781. Dr. Hunter's collection had a number of these *coins*: as had Mr. Cracherode's, now in

the British Museum. Not to pursue this train of thought any further here; and declining also certain subjects, as Hebrew tombs, &c. (because we hope to be favoured with a series of papers, including them, among other articles, derived from a consideration of Dr. Clark's *Travels*, Vol. II.) we insert a passage, which, we humbly apprehend, may be elucidated, by observations introduced in a foregoing article, page 1151.

Math. iv. 8.—*all the kingdoms of the world*] τῆς οἰκουμένης. Many would understand this term, of Judea, in this passage; but "all the kingdoms" appear to make the expression too strong. (Gilpin.) It might be the Roman empire. Lightfoot.

Macknight observes, that the taking Christ up into a high mountain, implies reality in the view from it; and that it probably was very similar to the real view that Moses had of the whole region of the Holy Land, including the east side of Jordan, from mount Nebo. Deut. xxxiv. 1—3. In the time of our Lord, the Land of Promise included many small kingdoms; some mentioned Luke iii. 1. This renders the temptation very appropriate; for to the Holy Land the Messiah was understood to have an undoubted right. Macknight.

Nor is this inconsistent; always allowing, that the sight, as of Moses, so of Christ, must have been strengthened in a supernatural manner; and perhaps allowing for the curvature of the globe, if the mountain was of no extreme height. Unless the idea of Beza is accepted, that an extensive prospect being shown, the kingdoms were pointed out and described as to their situation in the respective different quarters of the world. Beza.

Instead of supposing this supernatural strengthening of the sight of Jesus, [by whom? by Satan?] which admits the exercise of a power over his person, not to be rashly conceded, it seems to be a much easier supposition, that an atmospheric refraction, like those alluded to by M. Lichtenstein, was the medium of observation on this occasion. If we rightly understand that author, he was *more than one hundred miles* from the Sea in the direction he saw it; and the instances he has quoted support this inference. In the Philosophical Transactions, we have an account of the coast of France being seen from Hastings, in Sussex, by the agency of a similar phenomenon, at a distance very little less. This solution, therefore, appears to be the best supported; and it accounts for

the fact, without violence to natural principles.

If the editor had paid proper attention to Dr. Middleton's doctrine of the Greek article, he would have greatly qualified, if not suppressed, the learned note on *το Πτερύγιον*, the *wing* of the temple. The insertion of the article *fixes* the subject to *one* of the kind: the *wings* of the Egyptian temples quoted in proof do not apply: they may be seen in Norden's *Antiquities of Egypt*, or in De Non, especially in the Isle of Philæ. Moreover, the term is confessedly a *diminutive*—which, to express *large* buildings, much higher than the temple itself, is surely an absurdity. The note too, acknowledges that *pinnaculum*, by which Jerom and Tertullian translate the original, is not a classical word, but coined as a *diminutive*, to express it. Hegisippus, also, in Euseb. H. E. lib. ii. c. 53, uses the article, and the diminutive:—"they set James the Just on *το Πτερύγιον*:" not on a battlement; but *THE*—It must have been accessible to the laity; which the wings of the temple were not. Something like the Minaret of a Turkish Mosque, occurs to the mind. But was it directed towards the interior court of the temple, in full view of the people, assembling (or assembled) at worship?—a balcony.

Mark xv. 34.—*Eloi, Eloi!* Grotius is of opinion [as Math.] Mark wrote *Eli* in the Hebrew; for Syr. version has *ܐܠܝ, ܐܠܝ*; which doubtless, he thinks, is transposed by a copyist from *ܐܠܝ, ܐܠܝ*—*Eli, Eli*. That St. Mark has *Ελωι* in this passage at present in so many copies, he apprehends to arise from the Gospel of St. Mark, the friend of St. Peter, chiefly prevailing and being used among the churches of the Jewish converts, in the Babylonish *διασπορα*, or dispersion, founded by St. Peter, who all had a language partaking of the Chaldee, and were more used to *ܐܠܝ, ܐܠܝ*. Compare Grotius ad loc. et ad Matt. xxvii. 46.

V. 35.—*callesth for Elias.* No real mistake of the spectators, but a contemptuous pretended misapprehension to mock and insult him. Beza.—Not a mistake of the Jews, who spoke the language of Jerusalem or Palestine, but of the Hellenists come to the feast, who were unacquainted with the term *Eli* or *Eloi*. The return of *Elias* was then expected, Matt. xviii. 10 and known to the Hellenists, as appears by Ecclus. passim. Grotius on Matt. xxvii. 47. The Jews might imagine that he called on *Elias*, his

precursor and attendant, to come and rescue him. Le Clerc.

Neither of these explanations gives any reason for the offering of *vinegar*, by "one who ran and filled a sponge,"—an act of humanity, surely, not of cruelty. But, this instance marks the insufficiency of western learning, if it be true, as the Syriac priests with whom Dr. Buchanan conversed in India, assert, that the word *ail*, *ail*, as the Syriac reads, in their language signifies *vinegar*. This was, then, so misunderstood by some compassionate [perhaps Roman] spectator.

A useful Introduction,—in which Michaelis stands very prominent, is prefixed to the Gospels: but had the writer sufficiently insisted on the Syriac origin of St. Mathew's Gospel, he would have dissipated the difficulties occasioned by the *duals* of that language. They have perplexed the learned, for ages; have occasioned a thousand ingenious conjectures; but—in fact, are insubstantial shadows. An English reader, would think a translation sufficiently clear and faithful, which should render—"His feet are swift"—by "he is swift footed" or "swift of foot;"—or, "his hands were heavy on his enemies;" by "his hand was heavy;" or,—"thine eyes shall see"—by "thine eye shall see." The absence of *duals* from our language, justifies the variation: but the scrupulous fidelity of the Greek translator, of Mathew, by inserting the word *two*, to prevent the notion of a greater number, where the Syriac employed its idiomatical *duals*, has produced much perplexity among European literati.

But we must not enlarge. We recommend the work to clerical students, as well worthy their attention; and to that not inconsiderable portion of the respectable laity, (forgotten by the author) who understand enough of Greek, and of Hebrew to detect the too slightly studied arguments of indolence, official or private.

We have said nothing on the *additions* made to this edition: they consist of notes on the Acts of the Apostles, with hints on the dates, &c. of the Epistles;—but not a word on the Revelations. It may be useful to insert the proposed arrangement of the Chronological History of the Acts: to which we add, what we have been in the habit of admiring as an instance of learning, happily applied, second: to

none in the works of its most ingenious and inquisitive author.

The Acts were written with a tolerable attention to chronological order ; but St. Luke has not annexed a date to any one of the facts contained in his work. In several parts of it, however, the ecclesiastical history is combined with political occurrences, of which we know the dates. And these Michaelis has endeavoured to determine ; because the chronology not only contributes to elucidate the book, but to assist in fixing the year, in which many of St. Paul's epistles are written.

Assuming, therefore, from Archbishop Usher, that the Acts of the Apostles commence with the year 33, of the Christian æra, the following dates arise.

1. The first epoch from the com- A.D.
mencement of book, is at ch. xi. 44
29, 30. For the famine in the time of Claudius Cæsar, when relief was sent from Antioch to the brethren in Judea, happened in the fourth year of his reign, and in the year 44 of the Christian æra.
2. Second epoch. Herod Agrippa dies soon after he had put to death the apostle, St. James ; and about the time that Paul and Barnabas return from Jerusalem to Antioch, ch. xii. 44
21—25. This is still in the year 44.
3. Third epoch, c. xviii. 2. St. Paul arrives at Corinth shortly after the banishment of the Jews from Italy by Claudius Cæsar. Commentators affix the year 54* to this event ; but it is uncertain ; for Suetonius, the only historian noticing this banishment of the Jews, mentions it without a date. Hence no date is placed in the margin.
4. Fourth epoch. St. Paul comes to Jerusalem, and is imprisoned by the Jews, not long after the disturbances excited by the Egyptian. ch. xxi. 60
37—39. This imprisonment happened in the year 60, for it was two years before Felix quitted the government of Judæa. ch. xxiii. 26. xxiv. 27.
5. Fifth epoch. Two years after the commencement of St. Paul's imprisonment, Festus is appointed governor of Judæa. ch. xxiv. 27. xxv. 1. 62
From this period the chronology is clear. St. Paul is sent a prisoner to Rome in the autumn of the year in which Festus arrived in Judæa. He suffers shipwreck, passes the winter in Malta, and arrives in Rome the following year ; that is, in A.D. 63. chap. xxvi. —vii. —viii.

The Acts conclude with the end of the second year of St. Paul's imprisonment in Rome ; consequently in the year 65. ch.

xxviii. 60. (And yet that the Acts were written before the close of this year 65, or the end of the tenth year of Nero, is inferred from the silence of this book on the burning of Rome, and the massacre of the Christians, which happened in that year.)

To the events between the epochs 33 and 44, and between 44 and 60, it is difficult to assign a determinate year ; and the time of the most important events of the conversion of St. Paul, and of the council in Jerusalem, is the most difficult.

But a probable conjecture may be formed. Thus, St. Stephen hardly suffered martyrdom before Pilate was recalled from the government of Judæa ; for under Pilate the Jews had no power of inflicting capital punishments. Now, according to Usher, Pilate was recalled in the 36th year of the Christian æra. If this be true, St. Paul's conversion also happened after the year 36 ; and 35 is too early a date ; whether in 38, as some say, cannot well be determined.

The chapters iii. iv. v. vi. are to be arranged between the years 33 and 36. Chapter viii. is before the year 36, and ch. x. after that æra. We are in the dark with respect to ch. xiii. xiv. and several others. Ch. xvi. is at least six years prior to the fourth epoch, or the year 60. For a year and a half at Corinth, and three years at Ephesus, with the time spent in several journeys, can hardly be pressed into a smaller compass. To ch. xvi. therefore, the latest date is the year 54, and it may be sooner.

The most proper dates of St. Paul's epistles are references to the respective parts of the Acts of the Apostles. Michaelis. v. iii. c. viii. § iv. p. 335.

From the following passage may be inferred, not only the necessity of learning for the elucidation of the scriptures in general, but for the explanation of particular facts, especially. It may be true that the essentials of the Gospel may be understood, its precepts received and obeyed notwithstanding some difficulties which still cleave to it : but surely to solve those difficulties—to dispense them, is a service to the church, and to mankind ; and only those whose ignorance incapacitates them from judging with decency by which such happy and important results are obtained.

V. 2. *the High Priest, Ananias.* Michaelis, partly following Beza, has well resolved the difficulties on this passage. It is asked. 1. Who this Ananias was ? 2. How his being now called High-Priest suits the chronology, as it is certain, from Josephus, that he held the office much earlier ? 3. How St. Paul knew not, that he was the High-Priest ? He must have known him by the external

marks of office. These obscurities are cleared up on examining the special history of this period; and the light thrown on them extends, to the following chapters, inasmuch, that it cannot be doubted, that this book was written, not after the destruction of Jerusalem, but by a person contemporary to the events there related.

Ananias was the son of Nebedeus, as is proved by Krebs from Josephus, and High-Priest, when Helena, queen of Adiabene, supplied the Jews with corn from Egypt in the famine of the 4th year of Claudius. Acts xi. 28. St. Paul therefore, going at that time to Jerusalem, Acts xv. 2. must have known, that he was then raised to that dignity. Soon after the first council of the apostles at Jerusalem, Ananias was dispossessed of his office, and on a dispute between the Samaritans and the Jews sent a prisoner to Rome, J. Ant. L. xx. c. v. whence he was released, and returned to Jerusalem. From that period he was not in the proper sense, the High-Priest, though named so by Josephus sometimes as one of the chief priests. See note on Matt. ii. 4. xvi. 21. supra. Jonathan had been raised in the mean time of that dignity; and from the murder of Jonathan by Felix, J. Ant. L. xx. c. vi. to the high priesthood of Ismael, invested by Agrippa, Ant. L. xx. c. vi. this dignity remained vacant.

Now it was precisely in this interval, that St. Paul was apprehended in Jerusalem; and the Sanhedrin being destitute of a president, Ananias undertook of his own authority the discharge of that office, which he executed with the greatest tyranny. Ant. L. xx. c. viii. It is possible, that St. Paul, who had been only a few days at Jerusalem, might be ignorant, that he, who had been dispossessed of the priesthood, had taken a trust, to which he was not entitled, and naturally exclaim,—“I wist not,” &c.—or, if he knew, it was an indirect reproof, and tacit refusal to recognize usurped authority. Thus this obscure passage is brought into a clear light; and St. Paul's imprisonment, the conspiracy against him with the consent of the Sanhedrin, and their petition to Festus to send for him from Cæsarea with intent to murder him on the road, are facts, which correspond with the character of the times in Josephus; who mentions the principal persons, and attributes to them greater profligacy than St. Luke. The N. Test. furnishes more examples of this nature. And on the question, “Is the New Testament ancient and genuine?” it is sufficient to reply,—“Compare it with the history of the times, and you cannot doubt of its authenticity.” Beza. Benson. Michaelis, v. i. c. 2. § xi. p. 51. and the note by Dr. Marsh.

A map of the countries mentioned in N. T. is prefixed.

China: its Costume, Arts, Manufactures,

&c. edited principally from the Originals in the Cabinet of the late M. Bertin; with Observations explanatory, historical and literary. By M. Breton. Translated from the French. 8vo. 4 Vols. with many plates. Price plain, £3 3s. Coloured £4 4s. Stockdale. London: 1812.

THE author of the original of this work, M. Breton, was censured by the Parisian critics for saying that, among the great number of works published concerning China, there is not one which has given such minute accounts of the arts and trades of that extensive empire, as they deserve. The critics recall to mind the labours of the Jesuits, in fifteen volumes, 4to. in which many of the memoirs are composed for the purpose of describing the occupations and manners of the Chinese. They observe also, that M. Breton has laid under contribution; not only those memoirs, but the writings of other travellers, and from the whole has composed the work now submitted to inspection;—and this without making proper acknowledgments to his several authorities. This charge may be true; but the utility of his book is not affected by it; for we know sufficiently well, that many things when reduced to the precision of portraiture, demand explanation so much more exact, than when merely inspected at large, that they become comparatively new subjects. cursory observation bears no comparison to the force of graphical examination. And to this may be added, that subjects present themselves to an artist *on the look out*, which would not be noticed by travellers or others, not so employed.

M. Breton humbly proposed his work *à l'usage de la jeunesse*; but, the same writers who reproved what they thought his culpable remissness of acknowledgments to his authorities, nevertheless recommended his performance as adapted to meet the general curiosity of readers of every age.

Mr. Stockdale has taken the hint; and has caused the original plates to be copied, and the explanations to be translated. He has intermixed additional illustrations from works belonging to himself; and he recommends the whole, by

bestowing on it good paper and careful printing.

The principal part of this work is the plates. They have the merit of fidelity; but the deficiency of art which marks a Chinese designer marks these. A European artist would have been equally faithful, while abundantly more elegant. He would have conveyed the same ideas, with many others, at less expense of labour. He would have taught more, and would have been more intelligible.

The original collection of drawings, was formed in China, by two Chinese, who had been educated for Missionaries, in France, and it was sent over to M. Bertin, Minister and Secretary of State. That officer was desirous of acquiring knowledge, relating to the interior, and as it were, the intimacies of China. He therefore protected the missionaries in that country, who at the same time as they propagated the Christian religion, were far from being averse to rendering political services to their protector. The Chinese manufacturers, would certainly have prohibited the access of foreigners to their working rooms; but their countrymen were not involved in equal suspicion. We do not, however, find in these plates any wonderful examples in mechanics; or machines of scientific construction. Nature in her bounty has bestowed on the Chinese certain productions, found in their provinces, only, or chiefly; and in these they will probably, long, perhaps for ever, remain without rivals. These communications took place from about 1770 to 1780. After that time, events in China broke up the mission; while events in Europe rendered the protection of France unavailing, and reduced its intervention to a nullity. The collection never was completed, though it reached the number of four hundred subjects, from which we have a selection in the work before us.

M. Breton allows the English to send missions to Africa, America, and the Indies: but he thinks they will fail in China. Yet he acknowledges that the cause of offence taken by the Chinese against the Catholic Missionaries, at first (their celibacy) afterwards became the occasion of their highest reputation. The Introduction, which attempts a sketch of the productions, &c. of China, we must pass; together with the grandeur now departed

of Kien Long, the late Emperor, though, "Son of Heaven, and Master of the Earth." Only the family of Confucius, enjoys a kind of hereditary nobility: the other Mandarins are raised by learning and services. As is well known, the present imperial family are Tartars, who obtained the throne by conquest. The conquerors still maintain considerable differences in appearance from their subjects; as well the men as the women. *E. gr.*

A Tartar Lady, walking on a Terrace.

The Tartars having, from their first invasion, evinced the greatest contempt for most of the customs of the conquered, it is not to be wondered at that their females should have rejected the fashions of the Chinese women; particularly that of having small feet. They not only give their foot its natural length, but even add to it by a long curved shoe, which the Chinese, in derision, call Tartar junks, from the resemblance they bear to those vessels. The upper covering of their shoes is commonly of embroidered satin, and the sole of paper or cloth, doubled to the thickness of an inch.

The Tartar women have a frank and confident look; they appear willingly in public, and are met in great numbers in the streets of Peking. They sometimes walk, and sometimes ride on horseback, sitting, not aside, in the manner of English ladies, but across like men. They wear long silk gowns which reach to their heels. Their hair is fastened up and smoothed on all sides, nearly in the Chinese manner. Although they use as much paint, red and white, as the Chinese, it may easily be seen that their complexion is naturally fair.

They almost all ornament their hair with flowers. The custom of smoking, and sometimes of chewing betel, makes their teeth yellow.

They generally have a piece of dove silk, which serves instead of a shift, over which is a vest, and large silk drawers, which in winter are lined with fur; above this vest again is a long satin robe, with an elegant girdle round the waist. A fine shape is one of their characteristics of beauty.

They still further differ from the women of China, as the latter suffer their nails to grow, and only retain sufficient of their eyebrows to form a very thin arch.

The men also take part with the women in the uncomfortable vanity of suffering their nails to grow, for the purpose of shewing that they can live without manual labour. The opulent, the learned, and the mandarins, usually let the nails of the left hand grow.

M. de Guignes saw the hand of a Chinese physician, whose longest nail was twelve

inches and a half, and the others nine and ten inches; for the purpose of obtaining this singular species of gratification, he had been obliged to keep his fingers constantly in small bamboo cases.

We are not to suppose that the inclusion of the Chinese females, within the walls of their houses, is so perpetual and absolute, as some Europeans have asserted. Our author stakes his credit on the veracity of his authorities in their endeavours to moderate the mistakes which have prevailed on this subject. One of his plates represents

A Chinese woman with her children in her inner apartment.

The ingenious missionary, Father Amyot, observes, in his Answer to De Paw's clever but erroneous Researches on the Egyptians and Chinese, "It is no uncommon assertion of different writers, that the women of China are treated like slaves, merely with a view to rail against the authority which is placed in the hands of parents there: but these tale-bearers would be sadly on the defensive, if it were proved to them, which could be very easily done, that, taking all circumstances together, the sex, in China, enjoy more of that credit, that consideration, that ascendancy, that power, and that authority which tend to insure the happiness of their whole lives: as daughters, they must obey their parents; as wives, submit to their husbands; as widows, be guided by their sons: but a father, a husband, a son, confide to them all which is esteemed most valuable: place entirely in their hands, all domestic affairs; undertake nothing out of doors without having first obtained their approbation; straiten themselves to procure them pleasures, and practise no concealments, except of such things as might pain them. The pictures which are drawn in Scripture, of the Jewish manners on this head, give tolerably accurate ideas of those of the Chinese."

Not only the works of the missionaries, whose situation and character give them an access to the women, which is proscribed to other travellers, but the Chinese poems and books, prove how much industry is esteemed in the fair sex. In proof of this I shall quote some fragments of a Chinese ballad:—

"In vain is the female's apartment inaccessible to public view: if irregularity finds its way into it, the news of it spreads far and wide with rapidity; it is a fire, of which those who are not near enough to see the flames, are sure to perceive the smoke.

"Employment is the guardian of female innocence: do not allow women time to be

idle; let them be the first dressed and the last undressed all the year round.

"No in-door household work is repugnant to a modest and sensible woman. The shuttle and the needle are only the occupation of her leisure: the neatness of her house is the work of her cares; and it is her glory, either to attend a sick person, or to prepare a repast.

"The pearls and precious stones, the silk and gold, with which a coquette so studiously bedecks herself, are a transparent varnish, which makes all her defects the more apparent.

"A hopeful reliance a family has, on a young girl with carmine lips and painted cheeks! The more she resembles an idol, the less will be the number of her worshippers."

The lady represented in the engraving, is of high rank: not only her own and her children's costume are correct, but that of the decoration of her room also. She is seated on a cushion in one of the alcoves where the beds are placed at night: the further end of this kind of recess is hung with tapestry.

In this apartment are two windows opening to a Chinese garden. At one of the windows the head of the oldest daughter is perceived; on a kind of table near the mother, are a tea-pot, cups, and every preparation for getting tea ready: the saloon is ornamented with large looking-glasses and pictures: on the left is a chimney in the Chinese style; the fire-place consists of four pillars, with a wide space between each: on the right is one of the porcelain jars, on which the Chinese often sit, instead of chairs.

In summer, it is customary to place in the chimney, a square vase, in which grows a dwarf tree; in winter they seldom make fires, except in close stoves. They scarcely ever burn wood, but coal, which is brought from the mountains of the province of Canton; before they use it, it is generally prepared, by mixing the coal-dust with clay, which they also make into square bricks.

Wood is rather scarce in China: that which they fell in the mountains and neighbouring islands of Tartary, is almost entirely employed in building junks and boats.

The history of the Tea-tree, is not only interesting from our familiarity with the plant, but it affords an instance of sagacity among the Chinese in selecting their servants, which deserves insertion.

High and dry places are better adapted for the cultivation of the tea-tree than low and damp ground; the consequence is, that it is frequently very difficult to gather; particularly the best kind of it. Men could not keep their hold without great difficulty on perpen-

dicular hills, where the least slip would subject them to serious wounds, and, at any rate, to shake and tear up the young trees. The situations are sometimes so steep that men could not even get up to them.

A very singular expedient has been resorted to for gathering the tea in places so difficult of access; it is the subject of the annexed plate, the original of which was transmitted by the missionaries.

Monkeys are trained to climb these heights, and to strip the leaves from the bushes. The leaves either roll of themselves, or are driven by the wind, from the top to the lower part of the mountain, where the proprietors of the plantations gather them.

It may be imagined that these kinds of assistants are not the most easy to be procured; for the monkeys, in this employment, cannot be guided wholly by artificial instinct. The tea-berries have no attraction for them; and indeed if they had, they could only be used for the autumnal harvest. The fruit of the tea is not only bitter, but somewhat corrosive. The monkeys follow no other impulse than that which they derive from an able instructor. When they come down from the mountain, which they have climbed by means of cords, they are rewarded by something which they are particularly fond of.

Thus it is that man turns the instinct and industry of the animal creation to his own advantage. We train the falcon, dogs, and even in India, leopards, for the chase; and the Chinese, as will be seen in a subsequent volume, make use of the voracity of the cormorant to procure, from the very depths of lakes and rivers, that fish, which in vain defies both the hook and net.

We select a passage, which explains a particular observed, in the conduct of Confucius. He conformed to the general sentiment of his country on an article of propriety.

The Chinese hats, at least those used by the higher classes, are made of a tissue of very fine cane; it is covered with fine light hair, taken from the belly of a particular species of cow; it is coloured of a bright red. In court or family mourning dresses, it is customary to take off the red turf from the hat, for twenty-seven days.

That the emperor with his court might be struck with the excellence of the Gobelins tapestry, manufactured on purpose, and sent over as a present, we can readily believe: but that in general, the officers of state, as well as the people at large prefer home productions, has been severely felt by many an adventurous Englishman.

Is the following assertion correct?

A singular, and hitherto little known fact as to the taste of the Orientalists for the embroidered works of European manufacture, is this: the cap of state which the Grand Lama of Tibet wears, is made at London, and cost four thousand piastres; a new one is sent every year. The person who undertakes to furnish this, is Mr. Beale, an Englishman, settled at Macao, in the quality of Prussian resident, and who is at the head of a considerable commercial house there.

The differences of national feeling on certain subjects supposed to be matters of dignity, is a curious article of speculation, which would well justify the labour of some writer in collecting materials for illustrating it. Among ourselves, that village is thought scarcely loyal, which has not the sign of "the George," and "the King's-Head" in it. No derogation is supposed to attach to his majesty by this publication of his portrait. Not so in China: there the head separate from the figure, is an object of horror; hence there is no effigy of the sovereign on his coin. And further, with a view to conciliate veneration, the Emperor of China keeps himself very much secluded. "Were it known," says a missionary, "that in Europe, portraits of kings were suspended before public houses, exposed to dust, wind and rain, and to the witticisms, and perhaps, the sarcasms of the populace, *we should be held in derision.*" Perhaps, the Emperor of China is not so blameable in this self-concealment, as the king of England, would be: for what of popularity or condescension to human affairs can we expect from a supreme ruler, who besides the titles personal to himself, and marking his attributes, as "Son of Heaven, and Master of Earth," as already mentioned, is proprietor of an army, the divisions of which,—six in number—are distinguished and dignified, as "Heaven—Earth—the Clouds—the Winds—Balance of Heaven, and—Pivot of Earth!"

Our readers are now able to form their own judgment on the miscellaneous contents of these volumes. They do not admit of regular analysis; although some of the articles contain amusing and interesting information. Those purchasers who find *four guineas* a convenient price, will have the best bargain in the coloured copy.

The British Christian's Duty, to make Prayers and Supplications for the King in the day of his Trouble. A Sermon, by the Rev. William Jarvis Abdy, A. M. Price 1s. 6d. Gale and Co., London; 1812.

THAT it is the duty of the nation to pray to Almighty God on behalf of its chief magistrate, at all times, will be denied by none who conscientiously pray for themselves. The importance of that high station commands this duty. That in a state of suffering like that under which his majesty at present unhappily labours, his loyal subjects should abound in this duty, will be felt rather than inferred by christian charity and sympathy. The sufferings of the man, were he a private person only, would justify this; but when we reflect on the relation between the sovereign head and the members of the national body, the appeal to our feelings acquires accumulated energy. Mr. Abdy's talents and piety as a preacher are well known: his loyalty, let this exhortation witness.—We prefer to transcribe those passages which mark the character of our gracious sovereign: they deserve the lasting commemoration of his people; while his present forlorn condition demands their most affectionate commiseration.

What can be a stronger inducement thus to remember our afflicted sovereign, than the conviction we feel, that as long as the ability was granted, he was a man of prayer himself.

Some of us have seen, and seen with affection and veneration, how he prayed in public; and there is every reason to believe, that "he who seeth in secret," was himself witness to the fervour and sincerity of his private devotions. I myself have heard from good authority, that after a former restoration from that grievous malady under which he now labours, the king observed to a bishop, with whom he was in the habit of free conversation, that there had not a day passed in which he was not enabled to lift up his heart unto God.

How it is in this confirmed stage of his disorder, God only knows; but the less able he is to pray for himself, the more should all godly people be stirred up to pray for him.

Look around the world, my brethren, among those, who now, or within your memory, have governed the nations of the earth, and where can you find one who so

well deserves the dignified character of a man after God's own heart, as he who for two and fifty years has sat upon the throne of Britain? What has been the desire of his heart, but to make his subjects happy; what his counsel, but justice and mercy? If wasting and destructive wars have been in his days; if national distress, by an enormous expenditure, and a grievous oppression of the poor by shameful speculations and monopolies of all the necessities of life, have been bitterly felt and loudly complained of, these evils are not to be attributed to the king, nor his ministers, but chiefly to the turbulent and convulsed state of the times we live in, to the corrupt passions of men, and the relaxation of moral and religious principle which has but too generally prevailed among us.

The king has been a man of peace, of moderation, temperance, and chastity, and had his example been more followed by the greatest and meanest of his subjects, things would have been far better than they are. His religion made him what he was, while he was himself, and it was the desire of his heart that his subjects might be good as well as happy; a desire which he nobly and piously expressed in terms like the following, on receiving the plan of a national institution for education, that he hoped to see the day, when every child in his dominions would be able to read the bible.

Whilst firm and decided in his preference of our excellent establishment, he has been a steady and determined supporter of the sacred rights of conscience, and of religious toleration to all denominations, both at home and abroad; and when he resisted what have been improperly called "the claims" of one class of his subjects, we have every reason to believe, that it originated from no other motive than the solemn obligation of his coronation oath, and a serious and well-founded apprehension, that the removal of the existing restrictions on the members of the Romish church would prove injurious to the constitution of this country, and the protestant interest.

What may be the issue of the approaching discussion of this great national question, and whether the king will ever know that issue, Omniscience alone can tell; but be the issue what it will, he will have nothing to answer for, either to his subjects or to his God. Perhaps, he may for the present be laid aside, to spare him the painful suspense and anxiety which this long-protracted question, with its discussion, would necessarily have occasioned. Perhaps he may almost miraculously be restored at the important crisis, commissioned by heaven to prevent the adoption of one of the most hazardous and dangerous measures that could ever be proposed to a British parliament.

Our sovereign's conduct throughout this complicated business, though it may, with other causes, have contributed to bring on his present malady, has done him immortal honour; and however it may terminate, GEORGE THE THIRD will be transmitted down to posterity as the strenuous defender of the protestant religion, and therein, of the church of Jesus Christ, that pure and holy faith which was once delivered to the saints.

The following anecdote from another quarter, may properly be annexed to this discourse, as it marks the character of our gracious sovereign in his youth.

The Rev. Dr. Ayscough, tutor to the family of the late Prince of Wales (his Majesty's father) in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Doddridge, tells the following very pleasing little story.—"I have one great encouragement to quicken me in my duty,—the good disposition of the children entrusted to me. As an instance of it, I must tell you, that Prince George (to his honour, and my shame) has learned several pages of your book of verses, without any direction from me.

Rejected Addresses; or the New Theatreum Poetarum. Pp. 127. Miller. London: 1812.

INGENIOUS opticians have glasses of properties so transforming, that when a spectator approaches them, intent on viewing in them his own image, they shew him—not his face; but his feet: a contracted neck, a compressed belly, duck-legs and splay feet. If the motto inscribed on this perverse reflector be "know thyself," what better is in the power of the luckless wight than to join the laugh, and enjoy the joke with gaiety?

Whether such will be the behaviour of those high spirited poets who in *this glass* may see themselves travestied *linealiter*, must be left to their good sense and their better sensibility: but this is certain, that the public will laugh at their situation, as here exhibited; whether *with* them, or *at* them, is in their own choice. The severities of criticism are not those which expose false principles with harshness; nor those which gravely reprove inconsistent propositions. This little volume shews that the most penetrating shaft is that of irony; that the most fatal arrow is that tipped with a feather from the wing of the bird it strikes. The most effectual caricatura is that which has been

traced off from the *silhouette* of the party, and by retrenchment here, and enlargement there, swells into a fair disproportion and is, and is not the same:—*alter et idem*. To strike, the likeness must be preserved, although it be charged: the resemblance must be undoubted; though none can call it correct. Wit delights in associating incongruous ideas; and when favoured by a fit opportunity; it laughs at its own jokes; and all is well:—can it but persuade the town to laugh too, better and better: if it appear in print and run through half a dozen editions, best of all; mirth universal enlivens the motley throng from the printing office,—master—pressmen, and—devils,—to the book binder—the book-seller—and the book reader. Who could have seen in the volcanic combustion of the late Drury-Lane Theatre, the embryonic ingredients of such universal, such emphatic, such hyper-poetic *ha! ha's*.

Time discloses unsuspected events: on the restoration of Drury Lane Theatre, it was proposed by the Committee to call forth the latent powers of the *soi-disant* sons of Apollo; and to offer a prize for the best Address to be spoken on occasion of opening that edifice. Report says that upwards of a hundred competitors sent in their papers: but the Committee declined them all, and solicited a favour from the muse of Lord Byron. His production has appeared in our pages. The present volume consists of Addresses written not *by*, but *for* our most popular bards; and the public have now the gratification of discovering not only that their old favourites are witty themselves, but that they are the cause of wit in other men. Two gentlemen not new in their office, if we be well informed, have mounted on the shoulders of our greatest poets, and dextrously purloining the laurel that binds their brows, they have woven it into wreaths so fantastic that all who have competent knowledge of their features, either smile or laugh outright, at the vagaries of the imps who thus bestride their betters. This burlesque, is however, a distinction: writers of eminence, as Walter Scott, and Southey; of effusions which set the table on a roar, as *Anacreon*, Moore and the patriotic Mr. Fitzgerald; of delineations from life and manners, as Mr. Crabbe, and of neither life nor manners, as *Mont* Lewis, may shrug up their

shoulders with a sense of conscious dignity though like some new made knight of unhack'd rapier, who for the first time sports his broad ribband, they bear their blushing honors thick upon them.

A word on the *genuine* addresses. It was our ill fortune to peruse these *after* we had *tittered* and *tee-hee'd* (for reviewers never *laugh*) over the others. They seemed to us as *blue* as the lights in the lamps, and the dim rays of pale Cynthia, in opposition to the glowing bursts of ruddy flame from the burning theatre, on the night of its conflagration. We agree with the Committee in opinion on their merits. Some are certainly better than others; and a masterly hand might have formed a selection of sentiments, if not of verses, at least equal to harangues which have been entitled prologues and epilogues. If this be the portion of praise we allot them,—what was the duty of the Committee?

A specimen of these muses' frolics will be expected from us. We have selected three: the first is the parody appropriated, *pro re nata*, to that thorough Anti-Gallican, Mr. Fitzgerald.

LOYAL EFFUSION.

By W. T. F.

*Quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant,
Laudo id quoque.* TERENCE.

Hail glorious edifice stupendous work!
God bless the Regent and the Duke of York!
Ye Muses! by whose aid I cried down Fox.
Grant me in Drury Lane a private box,
Where I may loiter, cry bravo, and profess
The boundless powers of England's glorious press;
While Afric's sons exclaim, from shore to shore,
"Quashee ma boo!" the slave trade is no more.

In fair Arabia, (happy once now stony,
Since ruined by that arch apostate, Boney.)
A phoenix late was caught: the Arab host
Long ponder'd,—part would boil it, part would
roast;

But while they ponder up the pot lid flies,
Fledg', beak'd, and claw'd, alive, they see him rise }
To heaven, and caw defiance in the skies.
So Drury, first in roasting flames consum'd,
Then by old renter's to hot water doom'd,
By Wyatt's trowel pated, plump and sleek,
Soars without wings, and caws without a beak.

Gallia's stern despot shall in vain advance
From Paris, the Metropolis of France;
By this day month the monster shall not gain
A foot of land in Portugal or Spain.
See Wellington in Salamanca's field
Forces his favourite general to yield,
Breaks thro' his lines, and leaves his boasted
Marmont

Expiring on the plain without his arm on:
Madrid he enters at the cannon's mouth,
And then the villages still further south.
Base Buonaparté, fill'd with deadly ire,
Sets one by one our playhouses on fire;
Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on
The Opera House—then burnt down the Pantheon;
Nay, still unsated, in a coat of flames,
Next at Milbank he crossed the river Thames:
Thy hatch, O Halfpenny! pass'd in a trice,
Boil'd some black pitch, and burnt down Astley's
twice;

Then buzzing on thro' æther, with a vile hum,
Turn'd to the left hand, fronting the Asylum,
And burnt the Royal Circus in a hurry,—
('Twas called the Circus then, but now the Surry.)
Who burnt (confound his soul!) the houses
twain

Of Covent Garden and of Drury Lane?
Who, while the British squadron lay off Cork,
(God bless the Regent and the Duke of York,)
With a foul earthquake ravaged the Caraccas,
And raised the price of dry goods and tobaccos?
Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?
Who thought in flames St. James's court to pinch?
Who burnt the wardrobe of poor Lady Finch?
Why he, who, forging for this isle a yoke,
Reminds me of a line I lately spoke,
"The tree of freedom is the British oak."

Bless every man possessed of ought to give;
Long may Long Tilney Wellesley Long Pole live;
God bless the army, bless their coats of scarlet,
God bless the navy, bless the Princess Charlotte,
God bless the guards, though worsted Gallia scoff,
God bless their pig-tails, tho' they're now cut off;
And oh, in Downing Street should Old Nick revel,
England's prime minister, then bless the Devil

It is but just to afford our readers an opportunity of comparing what Lord Byron thought proper to write for himself, on the urgency of the moment, with what these wicked wits have thought proper to write for him,

CUI DONO?

By Lord B.

I.

Sated with home, of wife, of children tired,
The restless soul is driven abroad to roam;
Sated abroad, all seen, yet nought admired,
The restless soul is driven to ramble home;
Sated with both, beneath new Drury's dome
The fiend Ennui awhile consents to pine,
There growls, and curses, like a deadly Gnome,
Scorning to view fantastic Columbine,
Viewing with scorn and hate the nonsense of the
Nine.

II.

Ye reckless dupes, who hither wend your way,
To gaze on puppets in a painted dome,
Pursuing pastimes glittering to betray,
Like falling stars in life's eternal gloom,
What seek ye here? Joy's evanescent bloom?
Woe's me! the brightest wreaths she ever gave
Are but as flowers that decorate a tomb,
Man's heart, the mournful urn o'er which they
wave,
Is sacred to despair, its pedestal the grave.

III.

Has life so little store of real woes,
That here ye wend to taste fictitious grief?
Or is it that from truth such anguish flows,
Ye court the lying drama for relief?
Long shall ye find the pang, the respite brief,
Or if one tolerable page appears,
In folly's volume, 'tis the actor's leaf,
Who dries his own by drawing others' tears,
And raising present mirth, makes glad his future
years.

IV.

Albeit how like young Betty doth he flee!
Light as the mote that daunceth in the beam,
He liveth only in man's present 'ee,
His life a flash, his memory a dream,
Oblivious down he drops in Lethe's stream:
Yet what are they, the learned and the great?
Awhile of longer wonderment the theme!
Who shall presume to prophecy their date,
Where nought is certain, save th' uncertainty of
fate?

V.

This goodly pile upheav'd by Wyatt's toil,
Perchance than Holland's edifice more fleet,
Again red Lemnos' artizan may spoil;
The fire alarm, and midnight drum may beat,

And all be strew'd ysmoking at your feet,
Start ye? Perchance Death's angel may be sent
Ere from the flaming temple ye retreat,
And ye who met on revel idlesse bent
May find in pleasure's fane your grave and mo-
nument.

VI.

Your debts mount high—ye plunge in deeper waste,
The tradesman calls—no warning voice ye hear;
The plaintiff sues—to public shews ye haste;
The bailiff threatens—ye feel no idle fear;
Who can arrest your prodigal career?
Who can keep down the levity of youth?
What sound can startle age's stubborn ear?
Who can redeem from wretchedness and ruth
Men true to falsehood's voice, false to the voice
of truth.

VII.

To thee, blest saint! who doff'd thy skin to make
The Smithfield rabble leap from theirs with joy,
We dedicate the pile—arise! awake!—
Knock down the muses, wit and sense destroy,
Clear our new stage from reason's dull alloy,
Charm hobbling age, and tickle capering youth
With cleaver, marrow bone, and Tunbridge toy;
While, vibrating in unbelieving tooth,
Harps twang in Drury's walls, and make her
boards a booth.

VIII.

For what is Hamlet, but a hare in March?
And what is Brutus, but a croaking owl?
And what is Rolla? Cupid steep'd in starch,
Orlando's helmet in Augustine's cowl.
Shakspear, how true thine a fage, "fair is foul;
To him whose soul is with fruition fraught,
The song of Braham is an Irish howl,
Thinking is but an idle waste of thought,
And nought is every thing, and every thing is
nought.

IX.

Sons of Parnassus! whom I view above,
Not laurel crown'd, but clad in rusty black,
Not spurring Pegasus through Tempé's grove,
But pacing Grub-street on a jaded hack,
What realms of foolscap, while your brains ye rack,
Ye mar to make again! for sure, ere long,
Condemn'd to tread the bard's time-sanctioned
track,
Ye shall all join the bailiff-haunted throng,
And reproduce in rags the rags ye blot in song.

X.

So fares the follower in the Musts' train,
He toils to starve, and only lives in death;
We slight him till our patronage is vain,
Then round his skeleton a garland wreath,
And o'er his bones an empty requiem breathe—
Oh! with what tragic horror would he start,
(Could he be conjur'd from the grave beneath)
To find the stage again a Thespian cart,
And elephants and coils down trample Shake-
spear's art.

XI.

Hence, pedant Nature! with thy Grecian rules,
Centaur's (not fabulous) those rules efface;
Back, sister muses, to your native schools;
Here booted grooms usurp Apollo's place,
Hoofs shame the boards that Garrick used to grace;
The play of limbs succeeds the play of wit;
Man yields the drama to the Housiam sac,
His prompter spurs, his licencer the bit,
The stage a stable-yard, a jockey club the pit.

XII.

Is it for these ye rear this proud abode?
Is it for these your superstition seeks
To build a temple worthy of a god,
To laud a monkey, or to worship leeks?
Then be the stage, to recompence your freaks,
A motley char, jumbling age and ranks,
Where Punch, the lignum vitae Roscius, squeaks,
And Wisdom sweeps, and Folly plays his pranks,
And rooey Madness laughs, and hugs the chain
he clanks.

We remember when wigs were in
fashion, horrors were out of fashion; one
reason of which was—the impossibility
of making any man's hair stand on end,
when he was close shaved. It is but
just that now the prime spirits of the
age retain this natural ornament, that it
should display its properties; and stand
when so commanded by all-controlling
genius

Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

An actor especially, like a cockatoo,
should possess a sovereign command over
this ornament of the human head di-
vine; for when it rises to its full expression
—in vulgar language, bolt upright—

We learn at once with no great stretch of art,
A ghost is close at hand;—and ha!—a start.

FIRE AND ALE.

By M. G. L.

Omnia transformant sese in miracula rerum.

VIRGIL.

My palate is parch'd with Pierian thirst,
Away to Parnassus I'm beckon'd:
List, warriors and dames, while my lay is rehears'd:
I sing of the singe of Miss Drury the first,
And the birth of Miss Drury the second.

The fire king one day rather amorous felt;
He mounted his hot copper filley;
His breeches and boots were of tin, and the belt
Was made of cast iron, for fear it should melt
With the heat of the copper colt's belly.
Sure never was skin half so scalding as his!
When an infant, 'twas equally horrid,
For the water when he was baptised gave a fizz,
And bubbled and simmer'd and started off, whizz!
As soon as it sprinkled his forehead.

Oh! then there was glitter and fire in each eye,
For two living coals were the symbols;
His teeth were calcin'd, and his tongue was so dry,
It rattled against them as though you should try
To play the piano in thimbles.

From his nostrils a lava sulphureous flows,
Which scorches wherever it lingers,
A snivelling fellow he's call'd by his foes,
For he can't raise his paw up to blow his red nose,
For fear it should blister his fingers.

His wig is of flames curling over his head,
Well powder'd with white smoking ashes;
He drinks gunpowder tea, melted sugar of lead,
Cream of tartar, and dines on hot spice gingerbread,
Which black from the oven he gnashes.

Each fire nymph his kiss from her countenance
shields,
'Twould soon set her cheekbone a frying:
He spit in the tenter ground near Spital-fields,
And the hole that it burnt and the chalk that it
yields
Make a capital lime-kiln for drying.

When he open'd his mouth out there issued a blast,
(Nota bene, I do not mean sweating,)
But the noise that it made and the heat that it cast,
I've heard it from those who have seen it, surpass'd
A shot manufactory flaring.

He blaz'd and he blaz'd as he gallop'd to snatch
His bride little dreaming of danger;
His whip was a torch, and his spur was a match,
And over the horse's left eye was a patch,
To keep it from burning the manger.

And who is the house-maid he means to enthrall
In his cinder-producing alliance?

'Tis Drury lane Playhouse, so wide, and so tall,
Who, like other combustible ladies, must fall,
If she cannot set sparks at defiance.

On his warming-pan knee pan he clattering roll'd,
And the house-maid his hand would have taken,

But his hand, like his passion, was too hot to hold,
And she soon let it go, but her new ring of gold
All melted, like butter or bacon!

Oh! then she look'd sour, and indeed well she might,

For Vinegar yard was before her,
But, spite of her shrieks, the ignipotent knight,
Enrobing the maid in a flame of gas light,
To the skies in a sky-rocket bore her.

Look! look! 'tis the ale king, so sately and starch,
Whose votaries scorn to be sober;
He pops from his vat like a cellar or lurch;
Brown stout is his doublet, he hops in his march,
And froths at the mouth in October.

His spear is a spigot, his shield is a bang,
He taps where the housemaid no more is,
When lo! at his magical bidding, upsprung
A second Miss Drury, tall, tidy, and young,
And sported *in loco sororis*.

Back, lurid in air, for a second ragale,
The cinder king, hot with desire,
To Brydges Street hied; but the monarch of ale,
With uplifted spigot and faucet, and pail,
Thus chided the monarch of fire:

"Vile tyrant, beware of the ferment I brew,
"I rule the roast here, dash the wig o' me!
"If, spite of your marriage with old Drury, you
"Come here with your tinderbox, courting the
new,
"I'll have you indicted for bigamy!"

These parodies may afford a moral:—
we should not adopt those manners, which
when repeated by others, rather irritate
our observation than gratify our self-
love.

Clavis Calendaria: or, a Compendious
Analysis of the Calendar: Illustrated with
Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Classical
Anecdotes. By John Brady. 8vo. Price
£1. 5s. Printed for the Author. Long-
man, & Co. London: 1812.

Time is of all things the most in-
valuable to man; yet the poet well sings

We take no note of Time but from its loss.

In the early ages of our race, when the
duration of human life was of a length
at which we now wonder,—as doubtless
could they witness our short span the An-
tediluvians would wonder much more at
the contracted existence to which their
posterity are limited,—they might disre-
gard the fleeting hours, and sport with
days, and months and years. They might
amuse themselves with trifles, indifferent
to the purposes of life,

And pore upon the brook that babbled by.

Not so their sons. As life became
shorter, the contraction of time increased
the necessity for calculating its progress,
with the duty to let no minute pass by un-
heeded; to "take note" of every hour;
hence, too, it became our interest con-
tinually to improve our instruments for
marking time, that by their impartial re-
monstrances we might learn to improve
and correct ourselves. Gradually this at-
tention to Time grew into a system; and
now there is scarcely a person so poor as
not to have some notice of the "flux of
instants," either in possession or within his
observation. The History of Time, there-
fore, is an interesting and amusing sub-
ject. It concerns all ages of life. The
system into which it is combined, excites
the curiosity of the intelligent, and should
command the attention of the heedless.

The Calendar is that combination of
annual memoranda, by which all public
affairs of Time are regulated. "The
duty of every day in its day," is marked
by the Calendar; and he who by disregard-
ing the admonitions of this series, is a
day too soon or a day too late, may blame
himself, and be called a fool for his pains,
without any impeachment of his stars or
his fortune.

Mr. Brady, then, has chosen an excel-
lent subject; and he has treated it with
considerable learning and address. He has
taken some trouble to bring together his

materials, and we find in his work particulars which must be sought elsewhere, in a multiplicity of books. Whether the folly of retaining that proportion of allusion to popish legends, and to saints male and female, of more than dubious fame, which now maculates our calendar, will be seen, or felt and acknowledged, by those to whom it appertains to expunge them, is more than we can undertake to say. But, we acknowledge for ourselves, that a certain feeling of *infirm* patriotism, perhaps, inclines us to give free leave of absence to as many *foreigners* as it shall please our superiors to send off to their own homes. The present time, it must be confessed, is favourable to such a riddance; and the late statutes reducing the holidays at the public offices, to a very few, are proofs that we are far from singular in our sentiments.

To *British Saints* we allow privilege. That Britain produced Saints formerly, let these volumes witness; and for our better acquaintance with them, let Mr. Brady have due thanks. But, why should not later ages produce their share of saints, also?—why, in truth, they do:—and in such numbers, that were they to be elected by the public voice as members of parliament are, no calendar could contain a thousandth part of them. And why not? such election would be quite as valid, in proof of saintship, as that by bull, or brief, or rescript, though vouched by a college of cardinals, and sealed with the fisherman's ring.

This work consists of an Introduction, in which Mr. B. narrates the usual chronological principles of year, month, day, hour, and minute. He then enters on the consideration of whatever days are marked in our national calendar, states the reasons why such are observed, and gives particulars of the lives and actions of the saints whose virtues and powers are therein commemorated. Some of them are ludicrous enough; and his inference though not expressed in words, yet is in substance—that among other reformations, on which we are all intent, that of the calendar might well be permitted to find its place.

As we not only wish our readers a "happy new year," but have reason to think, from circumstances of great notoriety, that the year ensuing will open on them with more than usual prospects of happiness, we shall select our first extract

as a specimen of his work from what Mr. B. has said on this subject.

The ancient, friendly, and benevolent custom of

Wishing a happy New Year, is so generally exploded, that a person must be blessed with the favours of fortune, or well known as a man of talent, to venture his consequence by now offering so familiar an address: few, therefore, above the lowest classes of society, attempt to intrude any good wishes for the happiness, or success of his neighbour; lest, if he escape the imputation of unlicensed freedom, he be deemed vulgar, and ignorant of what is called *fashionable life*. Even the modern expression of the

Compliments of the Season, which, for many years, was substituted for the former more expressive and better understood mode of salutation, has given way before universal refinement real or affected; and is now sanctioned only in family circles, among intimate friends, or from a person who is either an acknowledged superior, or at least upon equality with the one whom he addresses. In like manner,

New Year's Gifts

have fallen into such disuse, that they are scarcely known except in some trifling instances, where such marks of affection are offered to children just emerging from the nursery. That nothing contributes more to virtue than cheerful and friendly intercourse, has often been pointed out by the best moral writers: surely, therefore, every reflecting mind must lament, that any cause should operate to interrupt the diffusion of any part of the concord and harmony, acknowledged to be so requisite for the comfort and happiness of all classes of society.

How far the abolition of these opportunities for one fellow-creature to testify in words, or to offer by some trifling token, his respect and esteem to another, has been productive of moral good to society at large, need not be argued; the prejudices of fashion are not by such means to be counteracted. Mankind, in the savage state, has ever been found melancholy and unsocial, which occasional necessity for outrage, to support even existence itself, has tended to confirm; while it is a well-known fact, that brutality diminishes in proportion to the progress of social intercourse, until, arriving at what is falsely called *refinement*, the nobler objects give place to stiff, formal, and distant etiquette, not to be justified from one human being to another. These customs so nearly obsolete, must therefore certainly have had their good effect; the interchange of civilities and kind offices among friends and acquaintances, naturally created the most pleasant sensations,

and led to that hilarity and good humour, so conspicuous in the character of our ancestors, and so necessary to keep up the spirits and resolution in this most gloomy season of the year; and notwithstanding their now almost total abandonment, they will still be held in esteem by those, read in the usages of antiquity, who can trace their origin from the remotest periods.

During the progress of upwards of eighteen centuries, the peculiar modes of keeping up the interchange of civilities between man and man, have altered with the usages and customs of the times: still, however, something of reciprocal attention and benevolence of heart marked this festive season; and it is most ardently to be hoped that refinement, notwithstanding the prodigious strides it has already taken, may never be able wholly to overthrow that sacred hospitality and cordiality, which originated with the apostles, when all christians were regarded as brethren, and all shared alike the same tables at this season of rejoicing, as they alike bore the same toils and the same dangers.

Mr. B. proceeds to instance in the manners of the Greeks and Romans,—in the liberties allowed subjects towards their sovereign among ourselves,—in that of inferiors toward their superiors, &c. the deference ever paid to this season of the year: and he closes this article by appropriate reflections. The substitution of festivals called Christian for rites and ceremonies confessedly pagan, has been long practiced in the church of Rome, and is still justified in that Church by ecclesiastical authority. It forms together with some other superstitions, a heavy imputation on that establishment. Speaking of Candlemas day, says Mr. B.

In the Romish church the original term, and all its attendant ceremonies, are still retained, and a mass actually performed for the *candles*; the several heads of the church in their respective dioceses, and the pope himself at Rome, not only bestowing a solemn benediction upon those then used, but also upon such as are to be expended for the ensuing year, which are carried in procession about the streets. That the ignorant and superstitious multitude should place a confidential reliance in the protection of the consecrated candles, cannot greatly surprize, when it is considered that the priests, to whom they looked up with reverential awe, were themselves guilty of originating such idle and silly usages: in their ceremony of the consecration of the candles, they addressed the Deity and our Saviour in fixed and formal prayers, imploring that the "creature of wax" might

receive the heavenly benediction; and, as the climax of such impious absurdity, they even offered up petitions to the *waxen creatures* themselves, that *they would*, "in the name of our Lord and the Holy Trinity, &c. &c. repel evil, extirpate devils, &c. &c."

Instead of the more gross observation of the Lupercalia, which was regarded as a feast of purification, and intended to render the females fruitful, the christians offered up thanksgivings on this day in commemoration of the ceremony of the purification of the Holy Virgin; and, adverting to the expression of Simeon, they adorned their churches with numerous lights, and paraded about with flambeaux and candles, in close imitation of the pagan custom of *brenning*, in honour of Februa, or Juno, who, in heathen mythology, was deemed to preside over the purification of women.

By abolishing the old usages which were engrafted upon the superstitious of the heathens, we have in this country happily almost attained such a clearness of intellectual perception and soundness of understanding, that superstition of every kind seems nearly to have lost its power; while in those countries which still persevere in the antient mode of worship, few except the most enlightened characters are free from its degrading influence. It is true, that some ignorant and timid persons in this country, light candles as a charm against thunder and lightning, in the efficacy of which, belief was formerly almost universally prevalent, "provided that the priest had given them his benediction on the day of Purification;" while on the continent, that practice is not only retained, but the candles which have received such benediction are considered as possessed of a virtue, sufficiently powerful to frighten away devils, and are accordingly often placed in the hands of persons while in the agonies of death, to protect them from all the spirits of darkness, who are considered as not daring to intrude, while this holy light is shining around them.

This is the pure, holy, and *apostolic* church!—the successor of Peter! &c. &c.

Very few are the natives of our country who have not heard that St. George was the tutelary saint of England, for which they have borne him a due veneration, and have vindicated his claims, *vi et armis*, especially, against St. Denis: nevertheless, scarcely one is able to give any account of the said saint, or to allege any record or authority of his real history. If we rightly recollect, Dr. Sayer was the first, who in late years, took the trouble to collect materials for an essay on the life of St. George. But, in order that this ignorance may no longer shelter itself

under the pretence of difficulty, and dearth of materials, we transcribe our author's account of that valiant christian soldier. Hence may be seen the reason for calling St. George! as an animating watch-word on the day of battle. What feats have not our countrymen performed in his name! when they did

Cry God for England, Harry, and St. George.

Still they fight under his banner; and his cross leads them to deeds of honour; still his insignia adorn our knights,—the noblest order of chivalry in the world; still Richard Cœur de Lion, and English bravery at Acre is commemorated, while it is more than rivalled: the reward of "a George," animates the warrior and the statesman, as the summit of dignity, and the highest pinnacle of preferment. Other nations had orders of St. George, France at Burgundy in 1400; Germany at Mildstad in Carinthia in 1470; the Papacy in 1498; Austria about the same period; Genoa, also; Bavaria, 1729. Russia under Catharine II. Four of these foreign orders adopted the George on horseback, with the dragon; conformably to the legend: but the Pope's order did not adopt that device.

SAINT GEORGE (*April 22*)

The accounts rendered by different authors of the history of St. George, have been so various in their nature, and some of them blended with such gross absurdities, that the very existence of this great and popular saint has not only been doubted by several modern writers, but by some has been wholly denied; while others have so industriously mixed in one heterogenous mass, the antient and well-authenticated account of George of Cappadocia, with that of another George, an abominable and infamous character, who was an Arian bishop, that it has occupied much labour and ingenuity to separate the histories of the two St. George's, and to shew, divested of the fables too prevalent in former periods, the real and unsullied history of that St. George, who is designed to be commemorated on this day (*April 23*), and who, it clearly appears, was born in Cappadocia, of christian parents, of considerable respectability, though at the period of his birth possessing only a small patrimony. St. George was carefully educated in the belief of the gospel, in the defence of which his father lost his life while the saint was yet of very tender years. Upon the decease of his father, St. George accompanied his mother into Palestine, where they came into possession of a large estate. Dioclesian the tyrant, who

knew not of his being a christian, and admired his majestic and noble form, appointed him a commander in one of his legions, with the dignity of a seat in the council. In the twentieth year of his age he lost his maternal parent, and wholly dedicated himself to his military duties, in which he became eminently distinguished: but during the height of his reputation, the persecution of the christians burst forth with increased violence and aggravated cruelty; upon which St. George withdrew himself from the service of the tyrant whom he had the courage publicly to upbraid, in the senate, with his barbarities; and openly distributed his vast fortune for the support of those against whom the persecutors of christianity, headed by the emperor, were exerting their utmost malice. The emperor, amazed and irritated at the daring boldness of St. George, seemed at first determined upon his destruction; but the many services rendered to him by that great man, induced him to suspend his vengeance, and he endeavoured by every means in his power to continue the hero in his service. Alike unmoved by promises of aggrandisement, and unawed by threats, St. George continued firm in his opposition to the tyrannies of the hardened emperor; for which, after having several times endured the torture, he was ignominiously drawn through the city of Lydda, and beheaded on the 23d day of April, 290. The surviving christians buried his mutilated remains, the sepulchre containing which remained in tolerable preservation until the year 1180: and we find, that his head was solemnly translated to the great church built in honour of him in the eighth century, by pope Zachary, who attended the ceremony, accompanied by the whole of the clergy, and most of the laity of Rome.

From these facts sprang those fabulous statements of the combat of St. George with a dragon, to preserve the daughter of a king, who otherwise would have been devoured by the monster; and from that fable, the many others connected with the popular belief of past periods, as may be seen by the History of the Seven Champions of Christendom, as well as in various other antient histories and ballads.

St. George having been a soldier of superior rank, was not unnaturally depicted on horseback, armed cap-a-pie, which appears to have been the practice before the eleventh century; and when at a later period, the story of the dragon's overthrow became a favourite with the multitude, the addition of that monster was a necessary appendage, to give consistency to the legend, and make it accord with the new but erroneous history of the saint. Whether, however, the fabrication of this fictitious part of the saint's life

and actions originated in monkish craft, to gain a superstitious power over the ignorant multitude, or whether the whole of that story was meant symbolically, to typify, that Christ's soldier and knight should always be ready manfully to combat against the *dragon* or *great beast*, mentioned in the *Apocalypse*, and all other enemies of the church, is a matter of doubt. In accounting for the strange introduction of the insignia of St. George, there are not wanting advocates for both these arguments, though the latter has met the most able supporters, who contend, with much apparent historical authority, that the hieroglyphical representation of the saint preceded the fable, and not the fable the emblem; and indeed it is scarcely possible to believe otherwise. Richard Johnson, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, was the author of the *Seven Champions*, the origin of that species of popular ballads; and he appears not to have disfigured the history of St. George one atom more than he has that of the other champions; and yet St. George's history alone appears to be disputed solely upon that foundation, while that of the other saint-heroes have not been affected by it. One of these popular ballads apparently the most modern, not only gives the genealogy of St. George, and states his having been stolen by a fairy, but assigns to him *marks*, which have past dispute a direct reference to the institution of the Garter.

- "A blood-red cross was on his arm,
- "A dragon on his breast:
- "A little Garter all of gold,
- "Was round his leg express."

This history of St. George, as an *eastern* personage, renders it likely that he was popular in Palestine when the English crusaders met the Saracens in the bloody fields of that country: and it seems to furnish authority for the more ancient account of the origin of the order of the Garter, which might naturally take its rise in the very land where the reputation of this saint was greatest, and his patronage was deemed most efficacious.

But, though we have given Mr. Brady credit for acquainting us with some things not readily found to equal advantage, yet we must be allowed to express our opinion that he has missed an excellent opportunity of rendering his work, the introductory part of it, especially, eminently useful and entertaining. The consanguinity of nations as marked in their customs to this day, and abundantly evident in those they preserved in their early state,

is historical evidence not to be overlooked. It contributes assistance in tracing the branches of the great family of mankind. Much additional information might have been introduced on the subject of the distribution of Time; and in the instance of the Week, or combination of seven days, there is room for the exercise of no inconsiderable share of learning. Mr. B. says,

The *Hebrews*, incontestibly the most ancient nation on earth, have ever marked their time by *septennials*, thereby following the mandate given by God himself, for working only on six days, and resting on the seventh: and, according to the divine command, they not only hallowed the seventh day, or *sabbath*, which formed their *weeks of days*, but had also their *weeks of years*, which consisted of *seven years*, and their *weeks of seven times seven years*, when they held their *jubilees*.

From the *Hebrews*, the *Assyrians*, *Egyptians*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, and most of the antient oriental nations, appear to have obtained the custom of reckoning by weeks.

Surely this is incorrect: the *Hebrews* are so far from being the most antient nation, that their own annals imply the existence of the *Babylonians*, the *Assyrians*, the *Egyptians*, &c. before the date of their rudiments as a nation.

Neither could those nations which were prior to the *Hebrews*, receive the reckoning by weeks from them. In the famous History of the Deluge translated from the Sanscrit, by Sir W. Jones, there is mention of *seven days* as a period of time: could this be a copy from the *Hebrews*? Certainly not. The seven days of the week are no doubt, an *original* mark of time, derived from the moon, whence in early ages the day began in the evening; but the planets were soon called in to fix the character and influence of each day. This suits the *Chaldeans*; and there are not wanting antient authors (quoted by Selden) who expressly attribute to the *Chaldeans*, and to the *Egyptians*, followers of *Zoroaster*, the adaptation of the planets to the days of the week. Philostratus (in *Apoll. Ty. III. 13.*) informs us that the *Babylonians* had seven *rings*, which were named after the seven planets, each having a name proper to its day. The testimony of *Herodotus* is in favour of the *Babylonians*.

It is however, remarkable, that as the *Jews* began their week with *Saturday*, so did most nations. Saturn was ranked *le-*

fore the sun and the moon ; as if he were the greater personage or power. The orbits of the planets were placed by the Egyptians in the following course—Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, the Moon. In the Oriental Zodiac, published by Mr. Maurice, a disposition entirely different appears. The general authority of antiquity, however, is in favour of the order now become regular ; but beginning with Saturn. Such is the order, inferred from a marble of Puteanus (de Nund, cap. 25) also from a vessel in Montfaucon, Sup. Tom. 1. p. 37 ; and from an antique vase of bronze in the Royal Museum at Naples : to which may be added the extremely curious series of pictures, Antiq. Hercul. Vol. III. p. 257.—In short, Saturn was supposed to be the most efficacious of all the planets : but the Jews would not have ventured so much as to pronounce his name ; nor to have connected with any other day of the week, the worship, influence, commemoration or figure, of any idol deity, for whatever purpose. Not from them did this application arise.

That a competent acquaintance with this subject is necessary, needs no other proof than the extraordinary and unfortunate blunder of Abp. Chicheley in 1415, who ordered a holy observation of the *seventh* day of the week—to the high gratification of the Jews. It is true he was supported in his directions by the authority of the *Old Testament* ; but as a christian archbishop his studies it might have been thought had taught him to consult later authorities.

For the characters of the Saxon idols whence the names of the days are derived, Mr. B. trusts to Versfegan. On the month of January he should have recollected the Hindoo, *Ganesa*. He should have considered the *Huli* fools of Hindostan as corresponding to the *April* fools among us. He might have found the names of deities in most of the months ; and the introduction of *Julius* and *Augustus* among them was a direct allusion to the deification of those mortals, whether or not they were, at that period, removed to the skies.

Mr. B. describes the dial of Ahaz as a series of steps—"the shade of a pillar (erected probably for this express use) passing over it"—and then says—it had no *gnomon*!! He forgets also, that long be-

fore instruments were applied, the human figure was the *gnomon* of the plain (as it still is) and that in the days of Job "the hireling wished for the *long shadow*" to conclude his day of labour.

From these incidental remarks it will be inferred that we differ from our author on some of his conclusions, because other authorities appear to us to deserve reference. This blemish to the work will be discerned only by the learned ; and it rather affects what might have been, than what is. Mr. B. has found a much safer guide in his prudence, than he could have found in hypothesis ; his labours are rewarded by well merited popularity, and a very handsome list of subscribers.

The Blind Fidler. A Print, size 19 inches by 24 inches long. Painted by David Wilkie, R. A. Engraved by John Burnett. Price £2. 2s. Boydell and Co. London, 1811.

THE range of Nature, with respect to subjects interesting to the human mind and affections is infinite ; Art is equally unlimited, except so far as good taste commands a judicious selection. It is true, that the nobler subjects derived from history, call into exercise the powers of the pencil to the greatest advantage, because the sensations they create or revive, are of a superior and elevated kind. For this very reason, the exquisite delight they inspire, is confined to a few : not all spectators understand them ; not many can sympathize with the powers of the artist, and acknowledge their homage to genius in correspondent feeling.

Subjects drawn from occurrences around us, have no need of a Cicerone to relate their history : if well combined, they tell their own tale ; and memory is faithful enough to acknowledge the revival of ideas, to which they give occasion. Or if memory does not recollect the particulars of such a composition, it recognizes the principal, and it draws on the imagination for a conception of the rest. What the eye finds plausible, the mind receives as true. We have seen blind fiddlers ; we have seen Scotch cottagers, and Scotch cottages : or if not, the general principles of natural feeling are the same in all. The mother's attention to her bairn, the father's enjoyment of its fondness for him, the quiet

listening of children further grown, with the mimicry of lads arrived at the *unlucky* age, are incidents of general nature; and easily understood in all latitudes of the globe. The principles on which such a group must be composed, the management of light and shade, the general effect of the whole, are the same as those which regulate the grandest movement of the history piece. Perhaps, as the characters approach more to ordinary life, the composition may be allowed to partake of that personality and *sharpness* which has its value in portraiture. The personages are more nearly allied to those we know, and therefore a strength of resemblance is marked, properly enough. Such seems to have been the feeling of Mr. Wilkie's mind, in finishing this picture: he has *made out* the parts which enter into its composition, with attention. The Engraver has seized this idea, and has studied effect, fidelity, and character. He has taken delight in directing the *sharpness* of his tool to the production of that particular effect which he judged was intended throughout every part of the original. The success would be greater, were some things less studied: the eye does not expect to roam over every individual object, in the remote corners, in the demitints, in the shades, with equal satisfaction. The judicious do not carry their wishes so far. This, however, is no drawback on the popularity of a performance: and far be it from us to complain of that rare occurrence too much precision in the tool of an engraver. He has performed his task well; and has studied the interest of his employers. His print has deservedly met with acceptance among the public. And its merit ranks it high among the performances of late years. We are, in fact, glad to see so much skill yet in exercise, notwithstanding the embarrassments under which the arts labour, in the present times.

It shews that when a more favourable period shall open, our countrymen, will claim that station, and maintain it by their powers, which so long placed Britain first in the art of engraving. After this commendation, which is really due to the labours of Mr. Burnett, we may be allowed to desire his particular attention to harmony and sweetness of manner, that softness, and *meltingness* of tints and touches, which we know he understands, but

which possibly he undervalues. He is by no means the first good engraver who has done so. If he would conceive the remarks that Mr. Bartolozzi *might* make on his workmanship, he would at once comprehend our meaning and reap an advantage well worthy his notice. This artist has shewn his skill in other works, which prove that he can handle the pencil of the designer, as well as the *burin* of the engraver. We may therefore add him to the number of those who having studied the principles of a higher branch of art, have found their advantage when directing their exertions to another branch less original, indeed, but more faithful; less the creation of fancy, but more the sedate and solid merit of art and ingenuity.

The Law of Libel: in which is contained, a General History of this Law in the Ancient Codes, and of its Introduction, and successive alterations, in the Law of England. Comprehending a digest of all the leading Cases upon Libels, from the earliest to the present time. By Francis Ludlow Holt, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law. Pp. 311. Price 12s. Reed. London: 1812.

It is among the inevitable drawbacks on the comforts of human life that in proportion as society increases, in numbers, wealth and refinement, it also increases in crime, misery and baseness. The means of doing evil, with the opportunities of doing it, more or less covertly, are multiplied; and evil when done is more extensive and more destructive. Hence the enactments of law, and hence, too, on many subjects the sanctions of religion.

Religion decidedly prohibits abuse of our fellow men. The Christian religion prohibits in the strongest terms, the disposition to libel, by commanding the cultivation of charity; and the act of libel, by declaring, that whosoever calls his brother "a scoundrel," should be liable to correction from the magistrate, but if he persevere in his calumny, the Divine Being himself would punish his presumption in another world. Happy were it for society, if the feelings these precepts are intended to produce, were general and prevalent. They would supersede the necessity for legislative statutes.

The Introduction prefixed by Mr. H. to his work, has led us to this remark. He traces the crime of libel among the Jews, the Greeks and the Romans: he quotes the enactments of Augustus, Constantine, &c. He descends to the times of our Edwards and Henrys, our Charles's and James's, and he *would* apply the cases found in the law books of those times to cases of libel, at present. Against this we protest: such allusions may be allowed indeed to illustrate a point; but not to govern a principle of law. We are not inclined to recall maxims by which a joke is rendered serious; and a citizen who "makes his son heir to the Crown," [the sign of his shop] suffers hanging for treason;—or the looby who vexes the nurse of the king's children *breaks the king's peace*;—because, if the nurse be vexed, she may vex the child; and if the child be vexed it may vex its mother, the queen; and if the queen be vexed, she may vex her husband, the king, and so the king's peace be broken. Q. E. D.

Our author also ventures further in defence of the famous Court of Star Chamber, than public opinion will warrant. He says, indeed, well enough, that no man could be brought before it so *high* but he might find his peers in that court: but might any man so *low* be brought before it, as not to find his peers his judges,—if so, it was a very defective court of justice. He does not, however, wish its revival: he has too much good sense and love for his country: no slitting of noses, no *double paring* of ears, in these days! The doctrines established in cases of libel since the revolution, are alone those under which we desire to live; and happily, they are sufficient when the voice of the public is in union with that of the tribunal, to sink convicted libellers in the slough of despond. One is at this moment a notorious instance; for a while he found a fortune in his pen:—now, who reads his revilings?

We also demur on the refusal to hear Truth in justification of libel, or modification of damages. We have always held that the *intention* of the speaker makes, or does not make, a libel. The man who *maliciously* reports a truth injurious to his neighbour, deserves punishment for his *malice*: but there is a double criminality, assuredly, in the combina-

tion of *malice* with *falsehood*. This admits of no justification. There are cases where proof of the veracity of an allegation, is proper for the consideration of a jury; and competent to screen from the vengeance contemplated by an individual who appeals to the law. This seems to us, also, to be the fair and obvious construction of the original statutes in relation to this transgression.

The first notice which the statute law takes of the offence of slander after the time of Bracton is by the statute of Westminster, 1st.

The reason of this act is stated in the preamble:

"Forasmuch as there have been oftentimes found in the country *devisers of tales*, whereby discord or occasion of discord, hath many times arisen between the king and his people, or great men of the realm, as had lately been experienced in the reign of Henry III. therefore it was commanded that from henceforth no one be so hardy as to tell or publish any *false news* or *tales* whereby discord, or occasion of discord or slander, may grow between the king and his people, or the great men of the realm; and whoever does so shall be taken up and kept in prison until he has brought into court the first author of the tale."

The next is 2, Rich. II. stat. I. c. 5. The design of this act will be best understood from the preamble:—"Of the devisers (says the Act) of *false news*, and of horrible and *false lies* of prelates, dukes, earls, and barons, and other nobles and great men of the realm, and also of the chancellor, treasurer, clerk of the privy seal, steward of the king's house, justices of the one bench or of the other, and of other great officers of the realm, of the things which by the said persons *were never spoken, or done, or thought*, in great slander of them, and whereby debates and discord might arise betwixt them, or between them and the Commons, and great mischief to the realm, these were the objects meant to be aimed at by this statute, and it was enacted that none under grievous pain be so hardy as to devise, speak, or tell any *false news, lies*, or other *false things* of the above-mentioned persons, whereof discord or slander might arise within the realm," &c.

The propagators of *falsehoods* are certainly marked out for punishment by these statutes.

Regulations made to controul the spirit of libel, before the discovery of printing, or the general use of the press, could hardly be found equal to the repressing of

that disposition which sought its means of trade and livelihood, in "devising of tales," and publishing "horrible and false lies," concerning great persons. Those who have been conversant with the literary world for any length of time, know that men who have nothing to lose, have been urged by their poverty, *et cetera*, to procure a meal at the expence of the character of their betters. They have been employed to villify Lord A. or Sir John B. sometimes to gratify the malice of their masters; sometimes to create a marketable commodity. To all such persons especially, and to their employers, their abettors, and their purchasers, we earnestly recommend this volume, as an excellent antidote to their depravity. They will find in it an extensive acquaintance with the law of libel, and the cases which are taken in the courts, as governing its application. The legal knowledge of the author is unquestionable; and we advise no person who desires to derive advantage from its doctrines, to impugn a few inaccuracies,—or rather incompleteness of narrative phrase, which the *fresh eye* may discover in the construction of a sentence here and there. The notes are instructive and judicious; and we are glad to see the subject so fully and competently treated.

It is of consequence to know that *bona fide* transactions though bearing strong resemblance to what in other cases would be libels, are justified by their integrity; that the harshnesses of duty, when prompted by sincerity, and put into that train which duty commands, are no libels; and that religious excision of individuals by church discipline in particular societies, when regularly promulgated, is taken out of the general application of the law.—

These are so many cases in which the *intention* of the action, according to our judgment, characterises the act. This doctrine has been carried by Lord Ellenborough to the utmost limits of legal candour, in the case of the Attorney General against the Morning Chronicle. It does not become us to differ from his Lordship; but, this we remember, that before the trial, we did not think the defendant would get off so easily. We insert his Lordship's sentiments, now become legal authority, as an instance of the mildest interpretation of the law of libel in our recollection.

This was an information filed *ex officio* by the Attorney-General, against the printer and proprietor of the Morning Chronicle newspaper, which charged so the tenor and effect following: "What a crowd of blessings rush upon one's mind, that might be bestowed upon the country in the event of a total change of system! Of all monarchs, indeed, since the revolution, the successor of George the Third will have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular;" to the great scandal, &c. Morning Chronicle, Oct. 2, 1809.

One of the defendants, who conducted his defence in person, wished another paragraph from the same paper to be read by way of explaining the supposed libel. The paragraph now proposed to be read was at a considerable distance from the other, and printed in a different type, and there was some intelligence between the two, of a totally extraneous nature, concerning the arrival and departure of fleets, &c.

An extract was read accordingly, which concluded as follows: "the prince has thought it his duty to express to his majesty his firm and unalterable determination to preserve the same course of neutrality which he has maintained, and which, from every feeling of dutiful attachment to his majesty's person, from his reverence of the virtues, and from his confidence in the wisdom and solicitude of his royal father for the happiness of his people, he is sensible ought to be the course that he should pursue. We have no doubt that this assurance of the filial respect of the heir apparent, in not interposing his high influence in the forming of an administration, will be most acceptable to his majesty."

Lord Ellenborough, in summing up to the jury, after commenting upon the weight to be given to this extract, which he thought ought to have been considerable if it had stood near the passage complained of, and they had formed part of the same discussion, but which was greatly diminished by their distance from each other, and the matters interposed between them, proceeded to say, "The next and most important question is, what is the fair, honest, candid construction to be put upon the words, standing by themselves? Is the passage set out in the information *per se* libellous? The first sentence easily admits of an innocent interpretation. "What a crowd of blessings rush upon one's mind, that might be bestowed upon the country, in the event of a total change of system!" The fair meaning of the expression, "change of system," I think is a change of political system, not a change in the frame of the established government, but in the measures of policy which have been for some time pursued. By total change of system, is certainly not meant subversion or

demolition; for the descent of the crown to the successor of his majesty is mentioned immediately after. The writer goes on to speak of the blessings that may be enjoyed upon the accession of the prince of Wales, and therefore cannot be understood to allude to a change inconsistent with the full vigour of the monarchical part of the constitution. Now, I do not know that merely saying there would be blessings from a change of system, without reference to the period at which they may be expected, is expressing a wish or a sentiment that may not be innocently expressed in reviewing the political condition of the country.—The information treats this as a libel on the person of his majesty, and his personal administration of the government of the country; but there may be error in the present system without any vicious motives, and with the greatest virtues on the part of the reigning sovereign; he may be misled by the ministers he employs, and a change of system may be desirable from their faults. He may himself, notwithstanding the utmost solicitude for the happiness of his people, take an erroneous view of some great question of policy, either foreign or domestic. I know but of one being to whom error may not be imputed. If a person, who admits the wisdom and virtues of his majesty, laments, that in the exercise of these, he has taken an unfortunate and erroneous view of the interests of his dominions, I am not prepared to say that this tends to degrade his majesty, or to alienate the affections of his subjects. I am not prepared to say that this is libellous; but it must be with perfect decency, and respect, and without any imputation of bad motives. Go one step farther, and say, or insinuate, that his majesty acts from any partial or corrupt view, or with an intention to favour or oppress any individual or class of men, and it would become most libellous.—However, merely to represent that an erroneous system of government obtains under his majesty's reign, I am not prepared to say exceeds the freedom of discussion on political subjects which the law permits. Then comes the next sentence: "Of all monarchs indeed, since the revolution, the successor of George the Third will have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular." This is more equivocal; and it will be for you, gentlemen of the jury, to determine what is the fair import of the words employed. Formerly it was the practice to say, that words were to be taken in the more lenient sense; but that doctrine is now exploded; they are not to be taken in the more lenient or more severe sense, but in the sense which fairly belongs to them, and which they were intended to convey. Now, do these words mean that his majesty is actuated by improper motives, or that his successor may render himself nobly popular,

by taking a more lively interest in the welfare of his subjects? Such sentiments, as it would be most mischievous, so it would be most criminal to propagate. But if the passage only means that his majesty, during his reign, or any length of time, may have taken an imperfect view of the interests of the country, either respecting our foreign relations, or the system of our internal policy; if it imputes nothing but HONEST ERROR, without moral blame, I am not prepared to say that it is a libel.

The question of intention is for your consideration. You will not distort, but give the words their application and meaning as they impress your minds. What appears to me most material is, the substantive paragraph itself; and if you consider it as meant to represent that the reign of his majesty is the only thing interposed between the subjects of this country and the possession of great blessings, which are likely to be enjoyed in the reign of his successor, and thus to render his majesty's administration of his government odious, it is a calumnious paragraph, and to be dealt with as a libel. If, on the contrary, you do not see that it means distinctly, according to your reasoning, to impute any purposed mal-administration to his majesty, or those acting under him, but may be fairly construed as an expression of regret, that an erroneous view has been taken of public affairs, I am not prepared to say that it is a libel. There have been errors in the administration of the most enlightened men. I will take the instance of a man, who, for a time, administered the concerns of this country with great ability, although he gained his elevation with great crime: I mean Oliver Cromwell. We are, at this moment, suffering from a most erroneous principle of his government, in turning the balance of power against the Spanish monarchy in favour of the House of Bourbon. He thereby laid the foundation of that ascendancy which, unfortunately for all mankind, France has since obtained in the affairs of Europe. The greatest monarchs who have ever reigned, monarchs who have felt the most anxious solicitude for the welfare of their country, and who have in some respects been the authors of the highest blessings to their subjects, have erred. But could a simple expression of regret for any error they had committed, or an earnest wish to see that error corrected, be considered as disparaging them, or tending to endanger their government? Gentlemen, with these directions the whole subject is for your consideration. Apply your minds candidly and uprightly to the meaning of the passage in question; distort no part of it for one purpose or another; and let your verdict be the result of your fair and deliberate judgment.——Verdict—Not Guilty.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Britton's 31st part of his *Architectural Antiquities*, being the third portion of the fourth volume of that work, will be published in a few days. It contains six engravings, with historical and descriptive Accounts of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, and of Barfreston Church in Kent. The former written by Mr. Britton, and the latter by Mr. Charles Clarke, a native of Kent. The plates are—Interior View of St. John's church at Chester;—Ruins of Walsingham Priory Church;—South Door, and Architectural Sections, &c. of Barfreston Church;—View of the Tower and Church at Boston, Lincolnshire;—View of the Ruins of Buildwas Abbey church, Shropshire.

G. J. Parkyns, Esq. has in the press, *Monastic Remains*, in two octavo volumes, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Mr. Britton will shortly publish the third volume of the *Beauties of Wiltshire*.

BIOGRAPHY.

In the press, the *Life of Augustus Montague Toplady, A. B.*; late vicar of Broad Hembury. A new edition, with considerable additions.

Speedily will be published, the eighth volume of *General Biography*; or *Lives*, critical and historical, of the most Eminent Persons of all ages, countries, conditions, and professions; arranged according to alphabetical order. Composed by John Aikin, M. D. the Rev. Thomas Morgan, &c.

. The ninth and tenth volumes, which will complete the work, are in considerable forwardness.

EDUCATION.

An *Introduction to Arithmetic*, in which the four principal rules are illustrated by a variety of questions, geographical, biographical, and miscellaneous. By Richard Chambers. 1s. 6d. bound.

HISTORY.

The Rev. J. Hewlett has in the press, in a duodecimo volume, a concise *History of the Jews*; designed for young persons.

Archdeacon Coxie will speedily publish, in three quarto volumes, *Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, from 1700 to 1788*: with an introduction relative to the government and state of Spain. Drawn from original documents and secret papers, many of which have never before been published.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Charles Bird, Esq. of the Inner Temple, has in the press, a *Practical Treatise on the law of awards*, in an octavo volume.

MATHEMATICS.

A *Comprehensive Treatise on Land Surveying*, comprising the theory and practice in all its branches; in which the use of the various instruments employed in surveying, levelling, &c. is clearly elucidated by practical examples. Illustrated by forty copper-plates, containing upwards of one hundred and seventy figures. By John Ainslie, land surveyor, will be published in a few days.

MEDICINE.

Mr. Stevenson will speedily publish, in an octavo volume, *Practical Remarks on Cancer*, and a *History of the Symptoms*; with an engraving and description of his improved *Speculum Oculi*.

Dr. Bradley has a small volume nearly ready for publication, on *Worms and other Animals that infest the Human Body*; with the most speedy, safe, and pleasant means of cure.

Dr. Blackall will speedily publish, *Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies*, in an octavo volume.

The first number of *Pathological Researches; in Medicine*, by J. R. Fære, M. D. and in *Surgery*, by Benjamin Travers; will be published on the first of January, in royal octavo, illustrated by engravings.

Mr. Hebb, of Worcester, has in the press, a translation of Corvisart's work on the *Diseases and Organic Lesions of the heart and great vessels*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To be published on the 1st of January, in 8vo. price to subscribers 9s. to non-subscribers 10s. 6d. in boards, with a portrait of the author. *The History of Persecutions*. In four parts. 1. Amongst the Heathens. 2. Under the Christian Emperors. 3. Under the Papacy. 4. Amongst the Protestants. By Samuel Chandler, D.D. F.R.S. S.A.—Abridged, with a Memoir of the author, and Biographical Notes of the most eminent persons mentioned in the work. By the Rev. Charles Atmore.

. A few copies will be printed on superfine royal paper, price to subscribers 10s. 6d. to non-subscribers 12s.

In the press, and will be published in the course of the present season, a *Critical and Satirical Exposition of the Errors and Prejudices of Mankind*, as they have prevailed from time immemorial, and are still cherished by certain classes of Society in the present enlightened age; illustrated by numerous anecdotes calculated to display the folly, credulity, and superstition of ancient writers, and of those persons who have improperly obtained the appellation of philosophers.

. This work was first published in Paris at the year 1811, and obtained such distinguished popularity, that in less than six months a second edition was demanded. This was immediately supplied by the author who improved it by several additions and corrections. The whole forms two large octavo volumes.

The translation will be accompanied by elucidatory and general Notes on the errors and prejudices of the English, which have escaped the notice of the French author.

In the course of the month will be published, the Edinburgh Almanack, and Imperial Register; containing the rolls of the freeholders of Scotland, as they stood at Michaelmas, 1812, with other important lists, never before published.

The Collected Papers, with a Life of the Lord President Forbes, will shortly be published.

Mr. Millard, of the Surrey Institution, will shortly publish a second edition of his New Pocket Cyclopædia, or Elements of Useful Knowledge; with numerous useful corrections and additions, in which particular attention has been paid to the present improved state of scientific knowledge.

The Rev. Robert Walpole is preparing for publication, Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the manuscript journals of modern travellers in those countries. In a quarto volume, illustrated by engravings.

Mr. Horatio Hardy has in the press, a continuation of the Register of East-India Shipping, from the year 1760 to the present period; also an abstract of the Company's regulations relative to shipping and commerce in general.

A second edition of the New Art of Memory, founded upon the principles taught by M. Von Feineigle, with some important additions and improvements, will be published in a few days. It will be embellished with a portrait of the professor.

Mr. F. Accum has nearly ready for publication, Elements of Crystallography, after the method of Haüy, with or without a series of geometrical models, both solid and dissected; and with plates and wood-cuts.

Mr. Custance, author of a View of the Constitution of England, will publish early in February, a Popular Survey of the Reformation, and Fundamental Doctrines of the Church of England, in an octavo volume.

A new edition of Mr. Smeaton's Description of the Edystone Lighthouse, in imperial folio, is in a state of considerable forwardness.

The Mirror for Magistrates, by John Higgins, is reprinting from the edition of 1587, collated from those of 1575, and 1610.

R. C. Dallas, Esq. has in the press a uniform edition of his Miscellaneous Works and Novels, to be comprised in seven duodecimo volumes.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. William Bullock is arranging the materials of a splendid work relative to the most recent Discoveries in Natural History, with engravings coloured from original drawings.

NOVELS.

She Thinks for Herself, a novel in three volumes, will appear in the course of the present month.

A second edition of Miss Hawkins's Countess and Gertrude, or Modes of Discipline, is nearly ready for publication.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Published on the 1st January. No. I. Price 2s. 6d. and continued monthly of Annals of Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, and

the Arts. By Thomas Thomson, M.D. F.R.S. L. and E. Fellow of the Linnean Society, of the Geological Society, of the Wernerian Natural History Society, and of the Imperial Chirurgico-medical Academy of Petersburg.

Published on the 1st of January, No. 1. of the Country Magazine, and Quarterly Chronicle, for Hull, and the East Riding of Yorkshire. In its plan the Country Magazine will differ but little from some of the London periodical publications which have been favoured with a large share of public approbation. Its contents will consist of Original Communications—Review of Books—a Selection of Miscellaneous Articles to be arranged under the title, Adversaria—Literary and Scientific Intelligence—Poetry, as often as any thing respectable, in that department, can be obtained—Domestic Occurrences—Report of Diseases, &c.—Obituary, with Notices of the Deceased—Quarterly Retrospect of Public Affairs—Quarterly List of Bankrupts and Dividends—Agricultural, Commercial, Nautical, &c. Reports—Prices of Stocks, Corn, &c.

PHIOLOGY.

The Rev. H. H. Baber, of the British Museum, has issued Proposals for publishing, by Subscription, the Pentateuch in Greek, from the text of the Alexandrian Manuscript. The work will be printed in imperial folio, in the same fac-simile manner as the Psalter and New Testament have already appeared, and be published in three parts.

POETRY.

The Poetical Register, and Repository of Fugitive Poetry, for the Years 1808 and 1809; containing Original Poetry, Fugitive Poetry, and Critical Characters of Poetic and Dramatic Works, published in the course of the two Years. Elegantly printed in a thick crown octavo volume, on wove paper, hot-pressed. The Poetical Register, for the Years 1801 to 1807 may be had, in six volumes, price £3. 1s. in boards.

The Queen's Wake, a legendary poem, by James Hogg, the Etterick Shepherd, will shortly be published in an octavo volume.

THEROLOGY.

Printing in a handsome octavo volume, A Discourse on Parochial Communion; in which the respective duties of ministers and people are deduced from Scripture, from the acknowledged principles of Episcopacy, from the practice and discipline of the church, and from the law of England. By the Rev. Thomas Sikes, A.M. Vicar of Guilsborough.

The Rev. W. Harrison intends to publish, by subscription, a volume of Sermons by the late Rev. Ralph Harrison, of Manchester, author of Institutes of English Grammar, Sacred Harmony, &c. To which will be prefixed a biographical memoir by the editor. Price 9s.

The Rev. A. C. Campbell is printing an English translation of Bishop Jewel's Apologia, with historical notes.

Mrs. H. Moore has a work in the press entitled Christian Morals.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. Capoor is printing a new edition of his *Topographical Dictionary*; in which will be included the population returns of 1811.

A *History of Windsor, and its environs*, is printing in an imperial quarto volume, and will be accompanied with many elegant engravings.

TRAVELS.

The Rev. Mr. Enstace's *Classical Tour* in two volumes, will appear next month. The work is the result of much research and observation, exhibiting a comprehensive view of modern Italy, with its varied beauties of natural scenery, and its numerous works of art; and in which also, some new light will be thrown upon the language, literature, politics, and character of the Italians.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

ASTRONOMY.

Evening Amusements; or, the Beauties of the Heavens displayed; in which the striking appearances to be observed in various evenings during the year 1813 are described. By William Freud Esq. M. A. Actuary of the Rock Life Assurance Company, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 12mo. 3s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books, the sixth volume, with a general index, which completes the work. By the Rev. William Beloe, Translator of *Herodotus*, &c. 8vo. 14s.

The first Five Volumes of the work 2l. 4s. the work complete, 3l. 8s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Part I. of an account of the Life and Writings of Lord Chancellor Somers, including remarks on the Public Affairs in which he was engaged, and the Bill of Rights, with a comment. By Henry Madcock, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister at Law, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

The Twelfth Number of the First Series of the *Marquis of Stafford's Collection of Pictures*; arranged according to schools, and in chronological order; with remarks, and a particular description of each picture. By W. Y Otley, Esq. F. S. A. Price 10s. 6d; proofs, on India paper, 1l. 1s. or correctly coloured in imitation of the originals, 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Fifth Number of the Second Series of *Engravings from the finest Paintings of the old Masters, in the Cabinets, Galleries, and private Collections of Noblemen and Gentlemen who have liberally permitted fine copies to be taken of them for the use of this work*. Accompanied with descriptions, historical and critical. By Henry Tresham, Esq. R. A. Price 10s. 6d; proofs, on India paper, 1l. 1s. or exquisitely finished in colours and mounted, 6l. 6s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Treatise of the Law relative to the Right of Lien, and Stoppage in Transitu. By Richard Wintaker, Esq. 8vo. 9s.

Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery, Ireland, during the time of Lord Chancellor Manners. Vol. I. Part I, containing cases in 1807-8-9. By Thomas Bail and Francis Beatty, Esqrs. Barristers at Law. Royal 8vo. 9s.

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Report from Mr. Procter, of Newland, and Mr. Berkin, of Mitchel Dean, who is Stipendiary Curate of that parish, says, that—At Newland they began to erect a new school in June last. The chief subscribers to the building were the Duke of Beaufort, the Bishop of Gloucester, and Mr. Secretary Ryder; but the estimate of the expence far exceeded the amount of the subscriptions at that time. Mr. Procter, however, was proceeding in the work with great zeal; and the Duke of Beaufort and Lord Glenbervie had promised an annual subscription towards the salary of a Master.

At Mitchel Dean a school has actually been built, and was opened on the 1st of January last. The building was undertaken by Mr. Berkin, at the first, at his own risk. He has since been assisted by his private friends, and in particular by a liberal donation from the Duke of Beaufort, who has also promised an annual subscription. But a considerable proportion of the expence still rests upon Mr. Berkin himself.

At the first opening of his new school he had 140 scholars, and the number has since increased to 350. When Mr. Berkin settled in the place, these children, as well as their parents, were living almost in a state of bar-

barism. Few of them were taught to read, and still fewer to distinguish Sunday from other days, by refraining from work, or by the performance of any act of religion. They are Miners and Colliers by occupation; and they inhabit that extensive *extra-parochial tract of waste land, without a church upon it*, which is called the Royal Forest of Dean. Mr. Berkin's success appears to have been very great, not only in teaching the children to read, but also in improving their morals, and impressing their minds with proper notions of their religious duties. The effect too upon the parents has been something wonderful, many of whom have expressed their acknowledgements to Mr. Berkin with the tears in their eyes; and it seems that they exert themselves to the utmost to enable their children to be constant in their attendance at school and church, in spite of the numerous difficulties with which they have to struggle. The chief of these difficulties are—the distance which they have to walk; the wretched state of the roads in bad weather: and the extreme poverty of the people, which makes it a hard matter for them to clothe their children properly, and to furnish them with a slice of bread for their dinners. It should be observed also, that many of the parents themselves, who are Foresters, now come to Church in the most regular and orderly manner. The zeal of the children in the pursuit of their religious learning having carried the desire of it into their families at home.

Thus may this Gentleman congratulate himself as being the instrument, under Providence, of laying the foundation for a vast improvement in the manners and morals of this hitherto much neglected people; and it must be mentioned to his honour, that in order to effect these great objects, he has relinquished a neighbouring curacy, and confined himself to that of Mitchell Dean, for which he receives only £25 per annum, with the Parsonage House.

Since the above Report, Assistance has been voted by the Society

To Mr. Procter's school, in the Forest of Dean	100	0	0
To Mr. Berkin's school, in ditto	50	0	0
To the school at Oswestry, where it is intended that masters should be trained to be sent to different parts of Wales	200	0	0
Towards establishing a school at Tewkesbury	100	0	0
To the school at East Dereham, when it shall be united to the Norfolk and Norwich Society..	50	0	0
To the School at Burnham Thorpe, on the same condition	50	0	0
To the Boys' School at Chichester	100	0	0

DIDASCALIA.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

To what abuses the theatre might descend did not the contumacious voice of criticism, in unison with that of the public restrain the devices of the *boards*, it is hard to say. That novelty by its surprize has saved many a piece, is unquestionable; but after a while what was novelty, if it be ill chosen, tires the spectator, and drags on the scene. A season or two ago, an earthquake was all the vogue; and the "Virgin of the Sun" exhibited a singularly neat performance of the kind: it was at once dextrous in management, and rich in preparation. The jaded mind of the mechanist has since sought on all sides for something if possible, equally striking; and if possible equally uncommon. To volcanoes the public eye had been familiarized; to storms, tempests, and tuffoons; but who had ever seen a *water spout*? The idea was happy; at least it was *new*; the exhibition would be grand: and could the audience be persuaded to like it,—who could justly complain? To this Mr. Reynolds would write a new play—or, alter an old play—equally easy was the one, or the other: so Dryden's "Don Sebastian, King of Portugal," was fixed on to be castrated for the purpose, and much new spouting was allotted to the actors, as the proper accompaniment of the mechanist, who had by much the greater objects in contemplation: the heavens and the sea, were *his* performers, and earth with her sons were *his* spectators. Alas! the powers of the machinery failed: the clouds were too ponderous to float at command: the waves were implacable: they rose not by attraction but repulsion; the clouds waited for the impulse they solicited; their very patience, became at length impatient; and they discharged their contents in a light summer shower, in spite to the stony hearted sea which unpityingly held her own, though most pathetically intreated to part with a portion of it, to satisfy the longings of the atmosphere—of the mechanist,—of the deities in the one shilling gallery, and—the terrestrials in the boxes and the pit. In the mean while, who thought of Don Sebastian? who watched the fate of the gallant Portuguese? the audience became weary: scarcely could the expectation of a battle *comme il faut*, relieve their disappointment; and though the piece reached its end, it was evident that oblivion was its inevitable destiny. It was called the *Renegade*.

By way of splenetic *fling* at the manager, and out of mere spite, we shall beseech him to accept instructions from the professors of ingenuity among the Chinese; and refer him to the extremities of the earth for a

lesson, from the study of which he may rise greatly improved.—Room for a *water-spout*!!

“The pantomime which the English saw at the court theatre was “the Marriage of the Sea with the Land.” The latter divinity made a display of his wealth and his various productions, such as dragons, elephants, tigers, eagles, ostriches, chesnut and pine trees, &c. The Ocean, on the other hand, collected whales, dolphins, porpoises, and other sea-monsters, together with ships, rocks, shell, corals, and sponges: all these objects were represented by performers concealed under cloths, and who played their parts admirably. The two assemblages of productions, terrestrial and marine, made the tour of the stage, and then opened right and left to leave room for an immense whale, which placed itself directly before the emperor, and *spouted out* several hogsheds of water, which inundated the spectators who were in the pit, but which soon drained off through holes in the boards: this trick was loudly applauded by the audience.”

“As, in the Greek theatre, were brought forward, chorusses of wasps and birds, so the Chinese frequently introduce the figures of animals, and even of the inanimate productions of the earth and the sea. These animals, trees, and fishes speak and hold long dialogues together.”

We noticed in our last the re-appearance of Mr. Betty at this Theatre: he has in the course of the month played several characters, with varied success. It does not appear that he makes much progress in the good opinion of the critics. The general voice does not deny him merit; but strongly questions the stability on which his popularity is built. He is not the GREAT actor his patrons formerly anticipated, with more than parental fondness.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Drury Lane theatre seems to be gradually gathering strength. It has engaged Mr. Pope, who played Lord Townly, and a Mr. Bennet, who played John Moody. Mr. Rae, also, of no trivial provincial fame, has played Hamlet to attentive houses. Whether he will increase in town the popularity he has acquired in the country, can hardly be ascertained, as yet. Certainly, an appearance before a London audience differs greatly from the endeavour to satisfy country spectators; although it may be fairly acknowledged that not a few of them are familiar with the London theatre; as modern fashion demands. But where they do not expect so much, they are contented with less: and that clemency

of feeling is a great part of the secret. Mr. Rae however, bids fair to prove a useful acquisition.

A new farce named *Assignment* was introduced at this theatre on Saturday, December 12. The scene was in Spain; but the animation was not Spanish: the intrigue had confusion, as much as could be wished; but it was not that regular confusion which marks a capable author. The lover had already suffered *too much*:—a couple of shipwrecks, and swimings for life; losses by robbers then battles, and — hair breadth escapes on shore—to meet his rival—a singing philosopher, a recluse who delights in music—a *natural* character truly!—The lady it should seem was engaged, and doubly engaged. Either she did not know on which of her suitors she should bestow her hand, or the audience could not be persuaded that she was mistress of that most important secret. Some lively Spanish dancing—imitative of the *Bolero*, was well received; but the piece was given over before its natural life was ended.

This theatre as well as Covent Garden has given notice of a pantomime to be exhibited on its boards, for the amusement of the holiday children and merry makers. From the titles bestowed on these intended productions, it is clear that not one ray of common sense or understanding is exercised in composing them, or is bestowed upon them. There were persons who hoped that when the Phoenix, the new theatre rose from its ashes, under such patronage as effectuated its revival, all its productions would have been marked with sense, dignity and understanding. Alas! whatever was intended, the execution has proved to be beyond the powers even of the most active patron. There is, however, a *possibility*—of rendering this amusement less meagre and jejune;—and the possibility should be anxiously sought after and engaged, in behalf of the public, which is essentially and eventually in behalf of the true interests of the theatre at the same time. On this article we speak from actual knowledge.

What credit can a performance in which *Hammy*, or *Humpo* is the rival of Harlequin, whose activity is his whole recommendation, do, to a *National* theatre, to a theatre that boasts of favouring Shakespeare, Johnson, and Rowe, and teaching the passions to confine themselves within their proper and useful sphere? A theatre that boasts of a *fixed antipathy* to learned pigs, dancing dogs, white bulls, equestrian tragedians, *vulgo* dying horses, and hugeous elephants. A theatre that advertized for exertions of common sense, and poetical genius to begin with:—but ends in *Harlequin Humpo*, or *Columbine by Candle-light*!!

O what a falling off is here!

FILIAL HEROISM.

The following story is a specimen of those contained in "a Father's Advice to his Daughter," by M. Bouilly, noticed in our last, page 1005. It is drawn from real History, and is an instance of the author's judgement in selecting, and skill in treating an affecting incident, truly honourable to the sex; and too correctly depicting the ferocious manners of ancient times. The volume is now translated, and printed for Colburn.

The intrepid and celebrated Duke of Burgundy, whose valour and temerity acquired him the name of Charles the Bold, after having augmented his hereditary states by numerous conquests, determined at length to erect them into a kingdom under the immediate protection of the Emperor Frederic the Fourth. He had already taken possession of Picardy and Normandy, where he exercised the rights of a conqueror with such barbarous cruelty, that in these unhappy countries he was called the *Terrible*. Every town which resisted his arms was sacked and pillaged, without any regard either for sex or age. Every governor or magistrate who refused to open his gates at the first summons from him was put to the sword. It was the principle of this formidable warrior to dismay his enemies by his rigour, and thus conquer them no less by terror than by the force of his arms.

Louis the Eleventh, jealous of the power of Charles, and too cunning to suffer him to establish a kingdom within his own, exerted all his address to check his career and thwart his projects. The latter in consequence directed his ambitious views to other objects, which seemed to promise him a more easy conquest. He first obtained from Sigismund, duke of Austria, who had ruined himself by his foolish extravagance, the country of Ferrara and the landgraviate of Alsace, by which he opened himself a road to the invasion of Lorraine.

This country was then under the dominion of René the second, grandson to the good King René, count of Provence and Anjou. The young prince was not terrified either by the extraordinary valour or the ferocity of Charles the Bold. Strong in the love and fidelity of his subjects, by whom he had been voluntarily chosen as their sovereign, René resisted with determined resolution repeated attacks from Charles. He proved to him that heroism is not confined to any age, and that youth directed by valour and resignation is capable of braving the greatest dangers, of withstanding even those who are grown hoary in the field of honour, and whose

heads are covered with renown;—that these qualities supply the place of experience, and practical knowledge in the art of war.

After having formed and been obliged to raise the siege of the principal towns in Lorraine, Charles resolved to attack Nancy. This was in the year 1476. The young duke had gone secretly to the court of France to solicit assistance from Louis the Eleventh, but met with a refusal from that perfidious monarch. Charles taking advantage of his absence began the blockade of the place; but unexpectedly found it defended alike by strong fortifications, and by the devoted courage of the garrison. The defence was conducted by a governor, whose name is not mentioned in history, though it is well known that he was of a noble family, and of great personal bravery. He opposed a vigorous resistance to the arms of the invader, but unfortunately it was not crowned with the success it merited; he was obliged at length to abandon his opposition, and surrender the town to the conqueror. It was only saved from the usual barbarities of Charles, by an illustrious example of FILIAL HEROISM.

The governor had an only daughter between seventeen and eighteen years of age, called Theresa. This amiable maiden, for the sake of cherishing and protecting the old age of her father, had already refused the homage of many distinguished nobles who solicited her alliance. Her mother did not survive her birth; and such was the profound grief of her father on losing the faithful companion of his life, to whom he was tenderly attached, that it almost overcame his reason; nothing but a strong sense of duty towards his infant had power to calm his mind and reconcile him to existence. Educated in camps, the rival and companion of the bravest cavaliers of his time, his harsh features and rough commanding voice seemed at variance with all the softer feelings of the human heart; and it was only on a more intimate knowledge of him that the sensibility and gentleness of his character were discovered. Thus in the camp he maintained an inexorable discipline; his look alone made his soldiers tremble, and his tremendous voice petrified them with fear. But in private life he was a tutelary angel; his eyes softened, and his mild caressing accents and manner seemed to dispose him rather to obey than command. He was no less beloved, therefore, by the people whom he governed than revered by the soldiers whom he commanded, and dreaded by the enemies of his country. Such was the father of the young and lovely Theresa.

As his high reputation and great influence with the people had essentially forwarded the election of René the second to the dukedom

of Lorraine, he was honoured with the full confidence of the young duke, and was immediately made by him governor of Nancy. From this appointment so gratifying to the inhabitants of that town, and from the public admiration, and flattering attentions paid by René to the lovely Theresa, a general expectation was entertained that he would select her as the partner of his new dignity, and make her grand duchess of Lorraine; while the tender and respectful attachment borne by all ranks of people to this model of filial piety, made them anticipate such an union with the utmost satisfaction.

It was at this period that Charles the Bold, after having employed all the resources of his military genius to subdue the country round Nancy, formed the siege of the town itself. Notwithstanding the difficulty of victualling the place, and the absence of the young duke, his faithful adherents for a long time repulsed their antagonist, and obtained some important advantages over his troops. Charles only became on this account the more determined in his purpose, enraged at meeting with a resistance to which he was little accustomed. All the inhabitants of Nancy united to strengthen the garrison, and assist in the general defence. The old men ran through the streets and public places to animate them by their exhortations. The women and children carried stones to the ramparts, to throw down upon the besiegers; and while some remained with the greatest intrepidity to lanch them against their enemies, others collected fresh heaps. Immense coppers were filled with oil, which was made boiling hot, and then poured down upon the foe by women of all ranks and ages. The whole town seemed like a single family united to repress some ruffian by whom it was invaded. Never was an instance known where love for their country and fidelity towards their prince had inspired a people to perform greater prodigies of heroism.

Charles seeing his efforts thus baffled, and that the brave Lorraine were no more intimidated by his formidable arms than terrified by his menaces, suspended the labours of the siege, and proposed a capitulation. He required the gates of the town to be opened to him, engaging to respect every private house, and to protect the inhabitants from pillage, professing that he entertained the highest esteem for a people who had shown themselves no less valiant, than faithful to their sovereign. He concluded by declaring that he should consider it as the highest honour to form an alliance with them, and that in making these proposals he was actuated only by the desire of establishing a lasting peace.

These offers from Charles were sincere.

Notwithstanding his general barbarity and ambition, there were times when he discovered some signs of sensibility; virtue was not entirely estranged from his arrogant mind, though he was continually hurried away by his thirst of glory and love of power. But he experienced on this occasion what is sooner or later the just punishment of all warriors who are faithless to their word, and do not respect treaties; he was suspected of being only actuated by treachery.

Picardy was still smoking with the cruel conflagrations by which he had devastated that fine country, though he had repeatedly sworn to spare and respect it: Normandy was groaning under the ruin with which he had covered its fertile plains; and the town of Liege had recently been the theatre of the most bloody persecutions. The Lorraine, therefore, saw only in the proposals made to them a cruel snare, and resolved to avoid it. The valiant governor especially was among the most incredulous, and by his manly eloquence, no less than from the veneration in which he was held by the inhabitants, determined them not to accept of any treaty of peace. They accordingly resolved to bury themselves under the ruins of their ramparts, rather than admit within them a warrior without faith, who sported with his promises; well aware that he would make them pay so much the more dearly for their imprudent credulity, in proportion as he was incensed by the determined resistance he had experienced from them.

Charles informed of their positive refusal, and instructed above all that the governor had animated the town to concur in it by an eloquent harangue, in which he had represented him under the most odious colours, swore to revenge himself. He immediately sent—for the last time—a herald at arms to announce to the Lorraine, that if they did not deliver up the place on that very day, and acknowledge him as their conqueror, he would storm the town, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. This menace only irritated them still more, and redoubled their courage. The governor, certain that if the town should fall at length he would be the first victim, yet preferred death to disloyalty, and traversed the streets haranguing every body, and exhorting them anew not to yield. He assembled his forces, dispersed them on every point of defence, and made all other dispositions best adapted to resisting the efforts of the besiegers.

Theresa, who in the midst of these dangers made it her duty not to quit her father, shared his heroic enthusiasm; and following his example, harangued the women and young girls by whom she was surrounded. She related to them the sublime example of

the women of Beauvais, who did not shrink from the horrors of battle, and faced every danger to prevent this same Charles from penetrating into their walls, and making them the victims of his cruelty.—“There,” said she in a most persuasive tone, “were seen mothers with their timid daughters arming themselves with any weapons that could be obtained, carrying heavy burdens, gathering up broken lances, making them into arrows, tying them with their hair, and with their menacing points overpowering the soldiers of Charles, and obliging them to raise the siege. They were not more devoted than we are,” added Theresa, “to a glorious death, they were not so numerous. Why should not we follow the example of these courageous women?—why should not we, like them, obtain the just reward of our devotion to our country?”

This speech of Theresa's made a deep impression on every body; the general sentiment was, who should be foremost to second her generous ardour, and imitate the heroic women of Beauvais. No kind of fatigue or labour, neither the menaces of a formidable and cruel enemy, nor the dreadful expectation of an assault, had power to intimidate these heroines; the danger of combat seemed to vanish at the approach of the fatal moment which was to decide their victory or their defeat.

Charles, daily more and more incensed, sought amid the resources of his genius new expedients for the attainment of his object. Taking advantage of a dark night to deceive the besieged, he made several false attacks at different parts of the ramparts, and at the dawn of day re-uniting his choicest troops before one of the bastions which seemed the most damaged, he conducted the assault with so much address and impetuosity, that in less than two hours he opened a breach, and penetrated to the very centre of the town. In the first emotions of his fury he was about to abandon the inhabitants to a general massacre: “Barbarian!” said Theresa, who had been brought into his presence, “if all are to perish, over whom will you reign?”—“Who art thou, audacious woman!” said the conqueror, “who dares to speak to me thus?”—“Your prisoner,” answered the determined heroine, “who would prevent your committing this additional deed of cruelty.”

The impressive accent in which she spoke, her beauty, and above all her magnanimous resolution, suspended for a moment the fury of Charles. He only required that the governor should be immediately delivered up to him.

At the solicitation of his daughter, and in

compliance with the unanimous wishes of the inhabitants of Nancy, the governor under the garb of a simple citizen had mingled with the crowd, who all sought to shelter him from the ferocity of the conqueror. Charles therefore found it impossible to satiate his vengeance immediately on the head of that honourable victim; but he offered a considerable reward to whoever would deliver him into his hands. “There is but one person who can discover him to you,” said the governor, without making himself known; “swear upon your bloody sword to grant mercy to all the inhabitants of the town.”—“To grant them mercy!” replied Charles with the most furious indignation; “never! You have contemned my power; you have rejected my offers with insolence, shall I now yield to your prayers? Is it for me to listen to the voice of pity? If fate at this moment spares your governor, I know well how to discover him, by the terrible example which in your persons I will give to those who dare to brave me, and attempt to stop the course of my victories.” Then addressing himself to the officers around him, he ordered that the inhabitants of Nancy should be that instant decimated.

Men, women, and children, were then arranged in a long row, extending from the place where Charles was stationed to the ramparts of the town. The individuals of each family were all assembled together; the daughter supported herself on the arm of her mother; the friend took his place, next his friend; a calm resignation appeared on every countenance, all seemed to court rather than to deprecate that fatal power which was about to choose its victims; each prayed that fate might point at him, in the hope that some object even dearer than himself might be spared. At last, a herald at arms, upon a signal given by the conqueror, began to number the victims; when an unexpected difficulty arose respecting the very first person upon whom the lot had fallen, which ultimately put an entire stop to this barbarous execution.

Theresa, standing on the right hand of her father, who still appeared under his disguise, followed the motions of the herald at arms with eager inquietude. As he counted with a loud voice, she heard him distinctly, and soon perceived that the number ten would fall upon her beloved parent. She immediately glided away to the other side of him, so that nine fell on that lately devoted head; and she herself stood marked as the first victim. The governor was so much overcome by this extraordinary act of magnanimity, that he had scarcely power to speak; yet recovering himself, he signified that it was he

who was to die; the lot, he said, had fallen upon him, and he would not suffer another to perish in his place. Theresa, still without making it known that the respectable old man she endeavoured to save was her father, asserted that she had taken her place at hazard, that the lot had come fairly upon her, and that she ought to suffer death. The herald at arms, and the attendants who accompanied him, not knowing which of the two to believe, brought them before Charles that he might determine the matter. A scene so extraordinary, and so affecting, excited an emotion in this prince which he could not resist. Perplexed and indecisive, he knew not what part to take, but remained thoughtful and silent.—“You hesitate, barbarian!” said Theresa, with a calm dignity which made her ten times more interesting than before; “let me perish and prolong the career of this old man, whose existence is honoured by sixty years of virtue.”—“Heaven avert your yielding to her demand!” exclaimed the governor in his turn; what are the virtues of which she speaks in comparison with her sublime sacrifice, which fills every heart with admiration, and which you cannot witness without emotion?”—“My life is less valuable than that of this old man. Every day that he lives is marked by some act of benevolence. Look at his white hairs, they bespeak the head of a family, and should he be cut off they will be left to mourn the best of fathers.”—“Look at the bloom of her youth and beauty. She will be yet for a long time the ornament of her sex; and shall she be sacrificed to preserve the few days that can yet remain to me?”—Theresa, seeing that Charles fixed his eyes upon her with a milder expression of countenance than before, said to him, “Cease to admire in me what is but a duty: it is a daughter would save the author of her being: this old man is my father.”—“’Tis I,” interposed the governor, “that must put an end to your indecision, and induce you to spare without reluctance this model of filial piety. I deliver up to you that enemy on whom you so much desire to wreak your vengeance: you see before you the governor of Nancy. He would have been delivered up to you at once, if your barbarous fury had not refused to spare, at the price of his head, his faithful fellow-citizens.”

At these words, all the inhabitants of the town, whose imaginations were wrought up to the highest point of enthusiasm by the heroism that Theresa had displayed, surrounded the father and daughter, each individual demanding to die in their place.

Charles had never before witnessed so affecting a spectacle. The cries of the suppli-

cant citizens embracing the knees of their governor, and ready to sacrifice their own lives to save his,—the firm and manly resignation of this venerable old man, offering himself as a victim to procure their safety,—the piercing grief of Theresa, who made a solemn vow to Heaven not to survive her father if he must fall,—produced altogether an effect upon the minds of himself and his soldiers that no words could describe. At last the governor forcing his way through the crowd, with Theresa hanging on his arm, demanded the decision of their fate:—“Neither the one nor the other shall perish,” answered eagerly the now vanquished conqueror, “it would be too difficult to decide the merits of such a contest. You have penetrated to the bottom of my heart; and if it be glorious to conquer, you make me experience that it is still more delightful to pardon. Enjoy, lovely Theresa, enjoy all the happiness that awaits you; and receive the reward of that filial heroism, which history will transmit with triumph to the remotest posterity. I grant you not only the life of your excellent father, but the lives of all those citizens who were lately destined to a fate so awful and severe. Do not make me any acknowledgements, for I owe you more than you have received. But for you, my bosom, awake only to the thirst of glory, would never have known the much more delightful sensations which I now feel to be the result of performing an act of clemency.”

This speech, from the mouth of the awe-inspiring conqueror, was received with transports of delight. All the inhabitants mingled together, embracing each other, and uttering the wildest cries of joy; they were joined in them by the soldiers of Charles, who participated the emotion of their master. This prince, having experienced the valour and fidelity of the Lorrainese, declared that he would make Nancy the capital of his states, and he instantly replaced the governor in his rank and dignities. Theresa became more dear than ever to her fellow-citizens. There was no family, no individual who did not consider himself as indebted to her for the preservation of some dear connection, or of his own existence. Her name was never mentioned but with the profoundest veneration, and to the latest period of her days she was incessantly hailed with the benedictions of all around her. Thus she afforded a striking example of the advantages of elevating the mind so as to meet with dignity any circumstances, however embarrassing, in which we may be placed; and illustrated in a striking manner the truth of this axiom, That the surest means of escaping a great danger, is to meet it with Courage, with Coolness, and with Resignation.

ON THE MOTIONS OF THE TENDRILS OF PLANTS.

By Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. F.R.S. In a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K.B.P.R.S.

My dear Sir,—The motions of the tendrils of plants, and the efforts they apparently make to approach and attach themselves to contiguous objects, have been supposed by many naturalists to originate in some degrees of sensation and perception: and though other naturalists have rejected this hypothesis, few or no experiments have been made by them to ascertain with what propriety the various motions of tendrils, of different kinds, can be attributed to peculiarity of organization, and the operation of external causes. I was consequently induced, during the last summer, to employ a considerable portion of time to watch the motions of the tendrils of different species of plants; and I have now the pleasure to address to you an account of the observations I was enabled to make.

The plants selected were the Virginia creeper (the *ampelopsis quinquefolia* of Michaux), the ivy, and the common vine and pea.

A plant of the *ampelopsis*, which grew in a garden pot, was removed to a forcing-house in the end of May, and a single shoot from it was made to grow perpendicularly upwards, by being supported in that position by a very slender bar of wood, to which it was bound. The plant was placed in the middle of the house, and was fully exposed to the sun; and every object around it was removed far beyond the reach of its tendrils. Thus circumstanced, its tendrils, as soon as they were nearly full grown, all pointed towards the north, or back wall, which was distant about eight feet: but not meeting with anything in that direction, to which they could attach themselves, they declined gradually towards the ground, and ultimately attached themselves to the stem beneath, and the slender bar of wood.

A plant of the same species was placed at the east end of the house, near the glass, and was in some measure screened from the perpendicular light; when its tendrils pointed towards the west, or centre of the house, as those under the preceding circumstances had pointed towards the north and back wall. This plant was removed to the west end of the house, and exposed to the evening sun, being screened, as in the preceding case, from the perpendicular light; and its tendrils, within a few hours, changed their direction, and again pointed to the centre of the house, which was partially covered with vines. This plant was then removed to the centre of the house, and fully exposed to the perpendicular light, and to the sun; and a piece of dark-

coloured paper was placed upon one side of it, just within the reach of its tendrils; and to this substance they soon appeared to be strongly attracted. The paper was then placed upon the opposite side, under similar circumstances, and there it was soon followed by the tendrils. It was then removed, and a piece of plate glass was substituted; but to this substance the tendrils did not indicate any disposition to approach. The position of the glass was then changed, and care was taken to adjust its surface to the varying position of the sun, so that the light reflected might continue to strike the tendrils; which then receded from the glass, and appeared to be strongly repulsed by it.

The tendrils of the *ampelopsis* very closely resemble those of the vine, in their internal organization, and in originating from the albuminous substance of the plant; and in being, under certain circumstances, convertible into fruit stalks. The claws or claspers of the ivy, to experiments upon which I shall now proceed, appear to be cortical protrusions only; but to be capable (I have reason to believe) of becoming perfect roots, under favourable circumstances. Experiments in every respect very nearly similar to the preceding, were made upon this plant; but I found it necessary to place the different substances, to which I proposed that the claws should attempt to attach themselves, almost in contact with the stems of the plants. I observed that the claws of this plant evaded the light, just as the tendrils of the *ampelopsis* had done; and that they sprang only from such parts of the stems as were fully, or partially, shaded.

A seedling plant of the peach tree, and one of the *ampelopsis* and ivy, were placed nearly in the centre of the house, and under similar circumstances; except that supports, formed of very slender bars of wood, about four inches high, were applied to the *ampelopsis* and ivy. The peach tree continued to grow nearly perpendicularly, with a slight inclination towards the front and south side of the house, whilst the stems of the *ampelopsis* and ivy, as soon as they exceeded the height of their supports, inclined many points from the perpendicular line, in the opposite direction.

It appears therefore that not only the tendrils and claws of these creeping dependent plants, but that their stems also, are made to recede from light, and to press against the opaque bodies, which nature intended to support and protect them.

M. Decandolle, I believe, first observed that the succulent shoots of trees and herbaceous plants, which do not depend upon others for support, are bent towards the point from which they receive light, by the contraction of the cellular substance of their

bark, upon that side, and I believe his opinion to be perfectly well founded. The operation of light upon the tendrils and stems of the ampelopsis and ivy appears to produce diametrically opposite effects, and to occasion an extension of the cellular bark, wherever that is exposed to its influence; and this circumstance affords, I think, a satisfactory explanation why these plants appear to seek and approach contiguous opaque objects, just as they would do, if they were conscious of their own feebleness, and of power in the objects, to which they approach, to afford them support and protection.

The tendril of the vine, as I have already stated, is internally similar to that of the ampelopsis, though its external form, and mode of attaching itself, by twining round any slender body, are very different. Some young plants of this species, which had been raised in pots in the preceding year, and had been headed down to a single bud, were placed in a forcing-house, with the plants I have already mentioned; and the shoots from these were bound to slender bars of wood, and trained perpendicularly upwards. Their tendrils, like those of the ampelopsis, when first emitted, pointed upwards; but they gradually formed an increasing angle with the stem, and ultimately pointed perpendicularly downwards; no object having presented itself to which they could attach themselves.

Other plants of the vine, under similar circumstances, were trained horizontally; when their tendrils gradually descended beneath their stems, with which they ultimately stood very nearly at right angles.

A third set of plants were trained almost perpendicularly downwards, but with an inclination of a few degrees towards the north; and the tendrils of these permanently retained very nearly their first position, relatively to their stems; whence it appears that these organs, like the tendrils of the ampelopsis, and the claws of the ivy, are to a great extent under the control of light.

A few other plants of the same species were trained in each of the preceding methods; but proper objects were placed, in different situations near them, with which their tendrils might come into contact; and I was by these means afforded an opportunity of observing with accuracy the difference between the motions of these and those of the ampelopsis, under similar circumstances. The latter almost immediately receded from light, by whatever means that was made to operate upon them; and they did not subsequently show any disposition to approach the points from which they once receded. The tendrils of the vine, on the contrary, varied their positions in every period of the day, and after, returned again during the night to the situations they had occupied in the preceding

morning; and they did not so immediately, or so regularly, bend towards the shade or contiguous objects. But as the tendrils of this plant, like those of the ampelopsis, spring alternately from each side of the stem, and as one point only in three is without a tendril, and as each tendril separates into two divisions, they do not often fail to come into contact with any object within their reach; and the effects of contact upon the tendril are almost immediately visible. It is made to bend towards the body it touches, and, if that body be slender, to attach itself firmly by twining round it, in obedience to causes which I shall endeavour to point out.

The tendril of the vine, in its internal organization, is apparently similar to the young succulent shoot, and leaf-stalk, of the same plant; and it is as abundantly provided with vessels, or passages, for the sap; and I have proved that it is alike capable of feeding a succulent shoot, or a leaf, when grafted upon it. It appears therefore, I conceive, not improbable, that a considerable quantity of the moving fluid of the plant passes through its tendrils; and that there is a close connection between its vascular structure and its motions.

I have proved in the Philosophical Transactions of 1806, that centrifugal force, by operating upon the elongating plumules of germinating seeds, occasions an increased growth and extension upon the external sides of the young stems, and that gravitation produces correspondent effects; probably by occasioning the presence of a larger portion of the fluid organizable matter of the plant upon the one side, than upon the other. The external pressure of any body upon one side of a tendril will probably drive this fluid from one side of the tendril, which will consequently contract, to the opposite side, which will expand; and the bar of wood or metal, just as the stems of germinating seeds are made to bend upwards, and to raise the cotyledons out of the ground; and in support of this conclusion I shall observe, that the sides of the tendrils, where in contact with the substance they embraced, were compressed and flattened.

The actions of the tendrils of the pea were so perfectly similar to those of the vine, when they came into contact with any body, that I need not trouble you with the observations I made upon that plant. An increased extension of the cellular substance of the bark upon one side of the tendrils, and a correspondent contraction upon the opposite side, occasioned by the operation of light, or the partial pressure of a body in contact, appeared, in every case which has come under my observation, the obvious cause of the motions of tendrils; and therefore, in conformity with the conclusions I drew in my last

memoir, respecting the growth of roots, I shall venture to infer, that they are the result of pure necessity only, uninfluenced by any degrees of sensation, or intellectual powers.

I am, my dear sir,

With much regard, &c.

THO. ANDREW KNIGHT.

Downton, April 27, 1812.

ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS, BY HON. COL. DILLON.

The following Address is so manly, so patriotic, and so independent, while it breathes sentiments so different from most that were circulated on occasion of the late Elections to Parliament, that we willingly distinguish and perpetuate it, by recording it in the *Panorama*.

To the Electors of the County of Mayo.

GENTLEMEN,

In returning you my warmest thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, in electing me, for the fourth time, one of your representatives in parliament, I cannot avoid entering somewhat at large into a view of the state of public affairs at the present juncture, because I conceive that the connection between a representative and his constituents cannot be too frequent, too open, nor too confidential.

I endeavoured to explain my sentiments fully, upon public matters, to you, on the day of election; but as many of my constituents were necessarily absent, I take this opportunity of recurring to the same subject.

Gentlemen, I cannot but congratulate you upon the appearance of the speedy termination of all the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics have laboured. After the late parliament having, just before its close, voted, by a very large majority, a resolution for taking their claims into consideration, the present parliament cannot possibly refuse to crown so great and so good a work. Thus the odious spirit of party, which has of late been dying away, will receive its death blow—and unity of action, that first principle of the strength and power of nations, will have its full force and effect.

The war in Spain demands our most serious thoughts, our greatest exertions, our most liberal sacrifices, and our most unremitting attention; for Spain once conquered, once in complete military possession of France, all the vigilance, all the activity, all the skill of our navy, cannot always be expected to controul fortune, and the seat of war may possibly be transferred from the shores of the Ebro to those of the Shannon. Nothing shall be wanting on my part, to give, by my vote, the fullest effect to the most vigorous prosecution of the war in that quarter, upon

as large a scale as the faculties of the nation can bear; and it is a great satisfaction for me to state, upon this most important subject, I act in perfect unison with my constituents.

With respect to the war with the United States of America, it evidently appears to have been unavoidable—to have been the result of a long-meditated plan, on the part of that government, to affect and injure the commerce of this country; and you plainly perceive, gentlemen, that the revocation of the Orders in Council have had no effect.

We must make up our minds to place any hope of peace entirely out of the question—we never can abandon our right of interfering in the affairs of the continent—we cannot consent to withdraw all pretensions to be consulted as an European nation, which our insolent and ambitious enemy expects, as the price of peace, or rather submission. We are a first-rate power, and if we are mean enough to wish to descend into a second-rate one, our final subjugation must necessarily follow.

But, gentlemen, in order to elicit the greatest power from the faculties and the resources of the nation, with a view to apply them with effect abroad, it is necessary to pay the utmost attention to reform of abuses and economy at home—to examine with the most vigilant assiduity the state of our expenditure, and to revise carefully all our establishments, civil as well as military, particularly the collection of the revenue in Ireland, where there is great reason to apprehend much dilapidation—and to visit with the utmost severity of justice public defaulters, who have been shamelessly rioting, for years past, in public plunder.

Gentlemen, the enormous sinecures which increase with the incumbences and necessities of the times, next claim our attention. Notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. Fox that the holders of them were as much entitled to them as to a freehold estate, I clearly discern, in my own mind, no injustice in suppressing them, at least during the war. The annual amount of them would furnish a subsidy to Sweden, or put into activity one of the Spanish frontier provinces, where the war now languishes for want of money. Moreover, the suppression of these places would not cause a diminution of the influence of the crown, but that of party, because they are as often used against the crown as for the crown: at this moment, the most pensioned family with sinecures, gives its whole weight and influence to shackle the crown—they strengthen alone party by means of corruption.

Thus have we to decide between the unearned enormous profits of individuals, and the public interest and public safety.

Gentlemen, although it is my lot to have been constantly voting in minorities, since

you first did me the honour to elect me, yet I think, we have had little reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the party called Whigs. At the close of the late session, upon the negotiation for forming a new administration, either they intended to humiliate the Regent by their demands of terms relative to the household, or they demonstrated to the world that patronage was uppermost in their minds, even before they thought of carrying into effect their general system of policy, which was the affection of being foremost to redress the grievances, and restore the rights of the people. For is it not likely that we shall give into the bugbear they have lately set up, called secret influence behind the throne? I know of no dangerous influence in the state, but that of party, founded upon the nomination of close and rotten boroughs; that system of party which robs the people of their birth-right, the right of electing their own representatives; in order to shackle the crown in the exercise of its due prerogatives, the right of choosing its servants.

Gentlemen, if there is one principle clearer than another in the British constitution, it is, that it should rule by the due balance of all its concessions, and not be clogged and impeded in its operations, by an over-weighing oligarchy, forming an imperium in imperio.

But, gentlemen, the crown finds its redress alone in appealing to the people; let us trust that the experience of its present appeal may lead to the adoption of a more extended one, and it may demonstrate the expediency of a temperate, moderate, and judicious reform in parliament, which shall relieve us from the disgust of beholding in the house of Commons a theatre for the contention of party, instead of a place for the operation of principle; and of witnessing the exhausting struggle of years, when great measures could be decided by the vote of one night.

Gentlemen, that a spirit of party alone can achieve no great good, we know from sad experience; we saw, when that party exclusively styling themselves popular, were in power, that the war languished abroad, without any reform being effected at home. We saw contradictory offices united in one and the same individual; the income tax, which had been called an inquisition, doubled in England, and the cause of the Roman Catholics evaded and shuffled off in Ireland—so that, gentlemen, the predominance of party, from whatsoever quarter it springs, inflicts alone the curse of Canaan upon its followers and clients, that of being the "servant of servants." We have, upon the other hand, seen often the greatest good accomplished by the individual votes of members for popular places, who have been under the wholesome controul of their constituents. The whole force of reason of the nation then comes into play,

springing from the electors, and concentrated in the representatives. Such an excellent system of responsibility becoming general, would make folly less anxious to obtain power, and knavery more cautious of using it.

Gentlemen, it is a great consolation to feel that, notwithstanding the embarrassment of our finances, our faculties and resources were never greater; and we should ever keep in mind the distinction between the faculties and resources, as contra distinguished from the finances of a nation, and that it requires but an honest, prudent, and economical administration, and vigorous and skillful application of them to ensure our final success, and our ultimate glory, which should never be doubted of, and much less despaired of.

Gentlemen, with these sentiments, for the present, I take my leave, with my warmest thanks for your confidence, which, as it has been reposed liberally, shall be executed faithfully.

Gentlemen, I have the honor to be, your most faithful and obedient servant,

H. A. DILLON.

ANECDOTES OF THE CONDUCT AND MAXIMS OF CONFUCIUS, THE CHINESE SAGE.

The character of a legislator, or leading man, has important consequences in that of his followers. Not long ago we had occasion to remark the effects of the warlike disposition of Mahomet, and his coadjutors, on the propagators of the faith of Islam. Sanguinary himself, that chief directed his disciples to merit heavenly felicity, by spreading carnage and death around them, and filling up the measure of misery among the inhabitants of the earth. His violence and ferocity, but too well coincided with the perversenesses of the human heart; and war, murder and bloodshed marked the steps of the piously valiant adorers of the prophet. A character entirely different now presents itself to our readers, and, this duty discharged, it is probable that our reference to Chinese and to China, may repose for a time, nor have we any prospect of that time being short.

In contemplating the character of Confucius, we naturally advert to that image of perfection, which he set before his imagination, and to which he endeavoured to conform his behaviour. For we are not to suppose that he conducted himself at random; and had no determined object in view. Ill would such uncertainty have merited him the title of SAGE.

The following particulars display the *man*, in his conduct; not the preceptor, nor the philosopher in his school: they offer no abstract principles of morals; nor sentiments on religion. They are minute anecdotes of

the life of Confucius, recollected by his disciples, and preserved from affection to his memory. The general impression they produce on the mind, is that which attends the contemplation of an orderly, self-governed, social and benevolent person. Not an ascetic; Confucius did not fly mankind, nor resort to a desert, to shun the converse of his fellows. He inflicted no distressing and disfiguring penance on himself; no mutilation of his person; no torture. He served his prince with fidelity, and maintained the dignity of his station with attention and firmness. He condescended to the sentiments of rustics; nor affected to embitter their rude enjoyments, by opposition. What little piety they exhibited he honoured; ill-timed remonstrance might have made it less.

He drank his wine, too, when his neighbours drank wine; but took the first hint that was given by his seniors of the proper time for departure, the proper limits of honest sociability.

From these anecdotes it follows clearly, that we are not to conceive of Confucius as calling wandering hordes from barbarism into a state of civilized society. There were fixed principles, and established maxims known and acknowledged before he appeared. Some of them are depicted strongly, though incidentally, in his conduct. They will also remind our readers of similar instances in countries far to the west of China. The libation to departed spirits, previous to taking food; the supposed disrespect annexed to treading on the threshold on entering a house; the annual procession to wish and predict good fortune, the observation of the first day of the month, &c. might easily be paralleled in Europe; and still remain, though feebly, or in disguise, among ourselves in Britain. The use of raw flesh near, is particularly noticeable.

Had Confucius been warlike, as Mahomet was, his precepts and his practices would have referred to arms; we should have learned the name of his sword; and his disciples would have commemorated the excellent temper of his long spear; his actions would have been courageous and cruel. Happily for the immense population of China, where his maxims have some influence, the perfection he sought was that of quietude, his eminence was that of letters, his superiority was that of teaching, his glory was his readiness in distinguishing right from wrong, and communicating the distinction to others, as they were competent to receive it. Far, very far, therefore, his character stands above that of the Arabian prophet, who consumed all around him, and directed his followers to consume without remission; whereas, to remedy some of the evils of life, to prevent others, to do good, and to exhibit goodness,

are distinguishing features in the manners of the Chinese sage. Such, at least, is the picture drawn of him by his disciples, of which the following specimen is a part. They say,

Chee was void of four things: he had no selfish idea, no self will, no obstinacy, no egotism.

Chee says, "Chham, you know my way to perfection: Chham says, 'yes,' Chee going out, his other disciples asked, saying, "What is this?" Chham answered: "the sage's conduct is affection and benevolence ever in operation."

A man of Tat-hong once said, "how great a man is *Koong chee*? alas! that he, so thoroughly learned, should have done nothing to establish his name!" Chee heard of this,—and conversing with his pupils said, "In what employment then shall I engage? shall I become a charioteer, or an archer? Let me become a charioteer." — [This is reckoned among the lowest occupations, in China. This answer is quoted in proof of the sage's plainness.]

Chee said—in the early part of life, I was poor and low, hence I acquired much skill in things, however of little value. But, is it skill in those things which forms the honourable man? He does not wish for great skill in these trivial things.—Chee says, "do I possess knowledge? knowledge I do not (possess). Yet when an ignorant man enquires of me, however empty his mind may appear, I explain to him the nature of things with the utmost diligence." [Literally "*I show him both sides*,"—the good and bad, the arguments for and against such conduct as duty commands him to follow.]

Chee says, "is direct and severe reproof able to produce no compliance? Change of conduct, however, is the grand thing. Is oblique and gentle admonition capable of producing no pleasing sensation?—yet, thorough conviction of mind is the grand object. With those who seem pleased without being convinced, who assent to reproof, without changing their conduct, in what manner shall I act?"—"The general of a large army may be overcome; but you cannot overcome the determined mind even of a peasant."

Nevertheless, on just occasions, the sage scrupled not to follow the multitude; nor to retain manners marked as obsolete, or old fashioned.

Chee says, "a head dress made of fine cloth, was (heretofore) the custom: now one made of silk is worn. It is less expensive: let me imitate the multitude." [The cloth was *extremely* fine, and costly; it was dyed black: the adoption of a less expensive material argued humility, and self denial. But when called by duty, the sage disregarded the custom of the day.] "Formerly to do obeisance to the ruler below (the steps of the palace)

was the custom : now obeisance is rendered after ascending (them.) This is haughtiness. Though I act contrary to all, I will adhere to the ancient custom."

Chee, when he saw one in mourning for his parent, or one with the hat and the robes of a magistrate, or one bereft of sight,—on perceiving (such) though younger than himself, he would rise : or if before them, he would hasten out of the way. [This was a mark of respect to persons under such circumstances.]

Koong-chee, in his native province and town, was ingenuous and modest in his demeanor : he was silent, as though unable to speak.

When in the paternal temple or the palace, he asked questions clearly and distinctly, only with respectful caution.

When in the palace he addressed the inferior Mandarins with plainness and simplicity, the superior Mandarins, with delicacy.

When the prince (his sovereign) was present, he manifested profound awe :—putting on a grave and respectful countenance.

When his prince appointed him to receive a person come from a distant country, he did it, composing his countenance ; and walking slowly.

He with joined hands bowed respectfully to those standing either on the left or the right hand ; his robes before and behind adjusting.

Even when hastily entering (any part of the palace), he lifted up his joined hands, by way of salutation, as a bird moves his wings.

The guest having departed, the sage would repeat his last commands, saying, "the guest is not in sight."

Entering the door of his prince's palace, he bowing himself, contracted his stature.

When standing, he did not place himself in the midst of the door : in walking in, he did not tread on the threshold. [To tread on the threshold, discovers want of respect.]

Passing by the (empty) seat of the prince, he formed his countenance ; and adjusted his feet. His words he suppressed, as though unable to speak.

Gathering up his robe, he entered the palace, bowing himself ; he also restrained his breath, so as not to breathe hard.

Going out, he, after descending one step, relaxed the gravity of his countenance ; appearing at ease. Having descended to the bottom of the steps, he expanding his arms, appeared like a bird set free.

In receiving the royal seal, the sage bent his body, as though unable to sustain the weight : he held it as high as the hands are raised in salutation, and as low as though delivering it to another ; expressing fear in his countenance, and moving his feet slowly, as though near to stumbling.

The honourable man (in time of mourning,) did not adorn himself with light green, or deep red.

Red and flesh colour he did not wear on any occasion.

Black robes he trimmed with the skin of the black antelope ; plain robes with that of a white fawn : yellow robes with the skin of the *Hoo*. [The *Hoo* is a small animal in the mountains ; of a yellow or dun colour.]

His robes for common occasions were long, but short was the right sleeve.

The time of mourning being over, he neglected not to wear the usual ornaments.

With black furred clothes, and a deep red hat, he went not to the house of mourning.

On the first day of the month, he chose to put on his court apparel, and repair to the palace.

When fasting, the sage chose to dress himself in clean apparel.

In religious fasting, the sage changed his diet ; he also chose to change his place of sitting. [His fasting, like that of the Chinese in common, also that of many sects of Christians, was not complete abstinence, but recourse to a diet esteemed inferior.]

Relative to food, he was not regardless of its goodness. Raw meat, he did not neglect to have cut into fine shreds.

Rice spoiled, or its taste changed : putrified fish ; and meat spoiled, he did not eat. Meat of a bad colour, or a bad smell, he ate not. Food not properly dressed, he did not eat. Untimely fruit he ate not.

Meat not cut rightly, he did not eat. Not having the proper sauce, he ate not.

Flesh although abundant, he did not suffer to exceed a due proportion in his food : wine he did not refuse : but suffered it not to affect his reason.

Purchased wine, or dried provisions purchased, he did not eat, [lest they might have been prepared in an improper manner ; by which they were rendered unclean].

In eating, he did not omit ginger.

An undue quantity he did not eat.

After worshipping with the prince, he did not reserve the offerings for himself alone. [Their value did not induce him to keep them ; but reserving little to himself, he cheerfully distributed them among his friends.] The meat offered by himself in worship, he kept no more than three days ; if it remained three days he ate it not.

In eating he conversed not : while reposing he spoke not.

Though it were the lowest food, vegetables or broth, he chose to pour out a part of it by way of libation. He chose thus to manifest his devout veneration (for his deceased ancestors). The commentary says, "Men formerly, in every thing of which they partook,

first poured a little on the ground, in 'honour of him, [the man] who first taught men to eat and drink.

The table not being right, the sage did not sit down.

The men of his village drinking wine together, when the men with a staff in their hand, [the old men; men sixty years of age] went out, he also went out.

At the [exhibition termed] *No*, made by the men of the village, the sage put on his court robes, and stood without his door to receive it. [The *No*, is a kind of procession that goes from house to house at a certain time of the year, under the view of preserving it from the pestilence, &c. The custom is ancient, and even antiquated: but the sage would not treat this rustic pageant with disrespect.]

When a friend died without relatives, the sage said, "On me be the care of interring him."

In time of loud thunder, or strong wind, the sage would alter his countenance, [by way of reverence for the displeasure of heaven]. The *Khee* says in time of strong wind; loud thunder, or rain, let a man manifest a change of countenance: if it be night, let him rise, put on his clothes and his hat, and sit down.

PETITION FROM SION COLLEGE, PRESENTED
TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY THE BISHOP
OF LONDON.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.—The humble petition of the London Clergy, incorporated by the title of the President and Fellows of Sion College within the City of London,

Sheweth, That your petitioners, having witnessed the efforts repeatedly made of late years to procure further indulgences for persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion, cannot but contemplate with great solicitude, the probability of those efforts being speedily renewed.

That your petitioners, therefore, regard it as their bounden duty, humbly to express their most serious apprehension of the dangers likely to arise from the removal of those restrictions and disabilities, to which the Roman Catholics are now subject, and from enabling them to hold offices of the highest trust and authority, and even to sit in the Imperial Parliament, to legislate for a Protestant Church and State.

That your petitioners, while they are the firm advocates of religious toleration, as recognized by the laws of this country, and desirous that its blessings may continue, cannot but feel alarmed at the evils to be appre-

hended from depriving the Established Church of that mild ascendancy, which it now enjoys: and they cannot but deprecate the adoption of measures, which would, as they conceive, be a departure, in a leading and important instance, from the acknowledged principles of our constitution.

That your petitioners are humbly of opinion, that the restrictions and disabilities now subsisting with respect to the Roman Catholics, are not in themselves either oppressive or unjust, and that they continue to be no less indispensably requisite than heretofore, for the maintenance and security of the Church Establishment, against those, whose principles, when carried into effect, have ever been found incompatible with true Christian toleration, and subversive of civil and religious liberty.

That, in stating this their humble opinion, your petitioners cannot but recollect, that the safeguards of which they deprecate the removal, have been proved by long experience to be necessary; that they were established by our ancestors, at a period when our laws and liberties were fixed on a solid basis, and the crown of these dominions was limited by the act of settlement to the Protestant succession.

Your petitioners therefore, most humbly pray that your lordships will, in your wisdom, continue to preserve those safeguards, which, under Divine Providence, have been the firm support of our National Constitution, in Church and State, and of the title of our revered Monarch and his august Family, to the throne of this United Kingdom.

Given at Sion College, under our common seal, this 28th day of November, 1812.

A like petition was presented to the House of Commons, by Sir W. Curtis.

EULOGIUM ON THE LATE RT. HON.
MR. PERCEVAL.

Mr. Charles Grant, jun. of Watnish (a Gentleman highly distinguished for his Parliamentary eloquence,) on being elected for the Boroughs of Inverness, Nairn, &c. addressed his constituents in a most eloquent and impressive speech, in which he thus forcibly and most justly spoke of the atrocious murder of Mr. Perceval, and the private and public virtues of that pure, patriotic, and ever to be lamented Statesman:

"Willingly, Gentlemen, would I now close the series of events which made the last session so memorable, but more yet remains. That session was stained with innocent blood,

—it was blackened by a crime rarely known in our annals. The first Officer of the Crown, engaged in the most sacred function of his ministerial capacity, that of meeting the representatives of the people, fell in the very sanctuary of Parliament, by the hand of an assassin. You joined in that cry of horror which burst from all quarters of the kingdom. You laid your dutiful sympathies at the foot of the Throne. And never were sympathies more truly excited—never were tears more just than those which flowed over the grave of Mr. Perceval. Equally to be admired as a minister and a man, while the purity of his principles, his blameless and exemplary life, the warmth of his affections, the gentleness of his heart, the ardour of his charity, peculiarly fitted him for the sheltered scenes of domestic happiness: the dignity of his intellect, the keenness of his penetration, the justness of his views, his loyalty to the Constitution, his ardent patriotism, his unimpeachable virtue, his matchless intrepidity in the cause of duty, pointed him out for that lofty sphere to which he was elevated. Who can forget with what magnanimity he rose in defence of the Crown, when the Crown seemed to be left without any defence? Who can forget that the exigency of the crisis, that test of real genius, before which little men sink, and great men become themselves, seemed to inspire him with talents and energies even beyond those of his ordinary range—while he protected the throne from violation; while with filial solicitude, he watched over the sick couch of his sovereign; while he shielded that venerable head from the shafts of faction and malignity; while he kept at bay a host of opponents, not more formidable for numbers than for ability and resolution; thus at the same time satisfying the claims of humanity, and the sterner dictates of justice, obeying his affections and his reason, and performing at once in every part, his duty as a son to a father, as a subject to his king, as a citizen to the common wealth? Who can forget that eloquence, not perhaps of the highest order, yet distinguished by traits of greatness, not perhaps measured in its march, nor nurtured in the shady spaces of philosophy, yet keen, active, penetrating, admirably fitted for combat, pliable in its movements, invincible in debate, triumphant in reply—that eloquence, which, without courting the flowers of fancy, was yet sometimes elevated to a sublime height, by the mere force of inward sentiment, by the intense conviction of a generous and high souled principle? Well do I remember the indignant tones in which, but a few nights before his death, he asserted the cause of the Constitution; when, in allusion to the disturbances which have disgraced England, in a speech literally carried along by the accla-

mations of an admiring audience, he repudiated the opinion of those who recommended delay in the use of coercive measures, when he exclaimed—"Shall we await to see who is the next victim of assassination?" Gentlemen, his murderer was then in the House of Commons. Those words were at that moment ringing in the ears of him who was destined to make them prophetic. That career of glory is now closed; but though he is gone, he has left behind him an example which posterity will not willingly forget. He has above all left to every statesman a striking lesson, how much public virtue is embellished and sanctified by private excellence, and how truly he consults his fame, who, in the first instance, only consults his conscience.

"Forgive me, Gentlemen, if I have detained you too long round that tomb; a tomb made sacred by such excellence, and by the griefs of a whole people; and round which the virtuous life of that great man, and the circumstances of his death, have conspired to throw a lustre as of martyrdom."

THE FINE ARTS.

The lovers of Grecian Sculpture must be pleased to hear, that this country will receive a great and important accession to its stores, in a frieze of alto relievo, 100 feet long, found by Messrs. Legh, Cockerell, Foster, Baron Maller, and Mons. Link, at the Temple of Apollo Epicynthius, Phigalia, evidently one of the works of Phidias. From the unconnected state in which the different parts were found, the gentlemen who have examined it have not yet been able to unite it sufficiently well to form an idea of the subject; but, from every opinion formed at present, it appears to contain the two subjects of the quarrel which arose at the marriage of Pirithous with Hippodamia, and the battle between the Amazons and Athenians. Of the former there can be no doubt, since many of the events which there occurred are too remarkable to be mistaken, particularly where the Centaur, Eurythion, endeavours to carry away Hippodamia, and is prevented by Theseus; also the two Centaurs, who are seen forcibly carrying away the virgin, and the youth her lover. The latter subject is more difficult of divination; and the suggestion of its being the above mentioned, arises only from the persons of Antiope and Theseus being very conspicuous in the group. The whole formed the frieze of the interior of the Cella, which was of the Ionic order, and the relievo is even higher than that of the Temple of Theseus. The opinion of its being the work of Phidias, independently of the style of sculpture, is also strengthened by the circumstance of the Temple being built by Icarus, who generally gave the preference to the above sculptor.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE REV. JOHN ANTES.

In our eighth volume pages 137, 579, we inserted letters from this worthy missionary, who thought less unfavourably of Mr. Bruce's character for veracity than Lord Valentia and Mr. Salt appear to have done, who visited the Red Sea and Abyssinia after him. [Compare p. 323. of the same volume.] Mr. Antes died at the close of 1811. Since which a memoir of his life, has been published by the respectable society to which he belonged. The principal part of it is written by himself. From that narrative we abstract the following particulars: they may serve to shew, at least, the indignities to which Europeans were exposed at that period; with the barbarous manners of the then all-commanding Beys. Since that time, events have diminished their power, and almost annihilated their order. The display of European force which Egypt has beheld, has tended much to give the natives more respectful ideas of christians and Christendom. So far, *perhaps*, the Mussulmans themselves have been forced, in preparation for the consummation of still greater events.

Mr. Antes was born March 24, 1740 on one of his father's estates in Frederick town, Philadelphia county, North America. Shortly after his birth his father became acquainted with the church of the Moravian Brethren, and with Count Zinzendorf, who visited America, at that time.

"On taking leave of my father, the Count desired to see all his children, and on that occasion, placing his hand on my head, in a very solemn manner, commended me to the grace of God our Saviour, praying him to preserve and guide me, throughout my whole life. This circumstance made an indelible impression on my mind."

Mr. A. was baptized in this society when six years of age. He was also educated among them; and was appointed overseer of the boys' school. In January 1764 he was appointed to accompany the Indian congregation from Philadelphia to New York. This year he visited Europe, and went to Herrnhut. Here he studied mechanics; and from hence he went to Newwied to learn watch making. Jan. 16, 1769, he received a call to serve the mission then forming at Grand Cairo, in Egypt. He sailed for Cyprus; where he arrived Nov. 24.

"All the inhabitants of the house were taken ill of the Cyprus fever, an ague of a very malignant kind. I was likewise attacked by it, but the fit left me on the 17th.

However, being yet very unwell, Christmas-day was a very heavy day to me. No one being able to help me, I was forgotten, and lay all day without meat, or drink, or any refreshment. On the 17th the fit returned; but hearing of a Venetian ship lying at Limasol, bound to Alexandria, I immediately sent a messenger to know, whether I could reach it before it sailed. On the very next day the Greek merchant, who acted as English consul, sent a guide to conduct me to Limasol. I was extremely ill; but as the man could not be prevailed on to wait a few days for me, I crept out of bed, packed up my things during the paroxysm, and prayed the Lord to strengthen me for the journey. As my conductor spoke no language but Greek, the English consul procured me a muleteer, who spoke Italian. He however cautioned me against my very guides, assuring me, that they would kill their own parents if they could get any thing by it.

On the 8th of January, 1770, I left Limasol; and, after an easy voyage, arrived safe at Alexandria, on the 13th. The ague left me at sea, but I was by no means well.

I had a recommendation from the English consul in Cyprus, to an Italian, who acted as consul in Alexandria. At my request, he procured for me a Janissary, who understood Italian, with whom I set off early in the morning of the 16th, in a large, open coasting boat, for Rosetta. We had a troublesome passage, and spent the first night at anchor, in the bay of Aboukir. The next morning, the weather being more moderate, we set sail, in company with 65 boats, for Rosetta, where we arrived safe, at noon. As to my guide, he could only speak Arabic, and I was quite at a loss how to converse with him. He shifted my things on board another boat, bound to Cairo; and as I had no recommendation to any of the merchants' houses, I addressed an European among the crowd, who, after a few questions, invited me to his lodgings, where he offered me the usual refreshments of coffee, &c. and then left me. Towards evening, I felt greatly fatigued, and therefore went towards my boat, where I had my bedding, to spend the night in it; but meeting with the man at the water-side, he inquired whither I was going? and told me, that he had provided board and lodgings for me in the house of the Friars de Terra Santa. These monks shewed me every possible attention, for which may the Lord reward them. At first, finding that I was ill, they were apprehensive that I had caught the plague at Alexandria, but were soon convinced of the contrary. Here I had to wait six days, before the boat sailed. My guide had provided plenty of good provisions for the voyage up the river, which is commonly from three to four, or at most, six days. However, the

end of my trials was not yet come, for instead of three or four, I was eighteen days on the passage. It often rains very hard in Lower Egypt; and, as the deck was not water tight, the water penetrated into my cabin. My bed grew wet and mouldy, as likewise my provisions; which, at last, were quite exhausted. I had now to subsist on the rice-bread of the Arabs, which was hardly to be distinguished from black clay. However, this meagre diet saved me from a fit of the ague. We had such contrary and boisterous winds, that we were obliged to lie at anchor before some miserable village, or in the middle of the stream, for four or five days together. At length on the 10th of February, we arrived at Bulac, the harbour of Grand Cairo, where, as if to complete our misfortunes, we stranded on a sand-bank, in the middle of the river. I made signs, and was soon fetched on shore by a boat; when I immediately proceeded, with my conductor, to Cairo. Here I was most cordially welcomed by the Brethren, Hocker and Danke. My heart was penetrated with a deep sense of gratitude, for all the mercy and protection experienced during this eventful journey.

My health was far from being re-established; for though the ague had, in appearance, left me, yet I felt it preying upon my constitution during the whole following summer; and in October, when the air grew cool and damp, it attacked me with redoubled violence.

After my recovery, I was never again seriously ill, during the whole time of my residence in Egypt; and my constitution, which was naturally strong, suffered no material injury from the hardships which I had undergone.

The plague, which on my arrival at Alexandria, had infected some quarters of that town, afterwards became more general, both there, and at Rosetta; but (except in a very few cases) it did not begin to spread in Cairo, till April, 1771. We were then obliged to shut ourselves up in our house, till the end of June, when it ceased.

In 1773, January 15th, the celebrated Mr. Bruce, who, about four years ago, had gone to Abyssinia, returned safe to Cairo. As the Brethren had been sent to Cairo, chiefly with a view to penetrate into Abyssinia, if any prospect should open to serve the cause of the gospel, among those very depraved nominal Christians, the Copts, I immediately waited upon him, and was kindly received. During his stay, I became intimately acquainted with him, which gave me an opportunity to make very minute inquiries about every circumstance relating to Abyssinia. From his account I soon perceived, that, unless very great alterations should take place in that country, it would be quite impossible to establish a mission there. He re-

ported, that the hatred to all Europeans, and particularly to their priests, (for which we should be immediately taken), was so great in that country, that as soon as we opened our lips about spiritual things, we should be stoned to death; that, although he had used various means in order to avoid suspicion, yet it was as much as he could do, to escape persecution on account of his religion; and it would have been altogether impracticable, had he not been constantly at court, and protected by the king himself.

These declarations, which were afterwards confirmed to me by several natives of Abyssinia, destroyed all our hopes of being of any service in that country.

About this time, Europeans could hardly pass through the streets of Cairo without insults, or even blows, of which I received my share. The times were, upon the whole, extremely turbulent. Not only the war with the Russians frequently caused a ferment among the people, but the Beys likewise had many quarrels among themselves, which always had an influence upon the populace.

August 23d, I set off on a visit to Behnesse, to renew our connexion and acquaintance with the few Copts in that place, which our late Brother Danke had begun. The Nile was then high, and after a few days sailing in the channel of the river, we turned from it across the fields. As there are continually a great many boats going up and down the stream, there is at least some sort of security; but now my Arab boatmen shewed themselves in their true colours. For they are of such a deceitful disposition, that, though they may be very friendly and submissive as long as they are in town, they become extremely insolent the moment they think themselves out of the reach of contumel. Thus they likewise behaved to me. Whenever, on account of my dress they could practice that deceit, they gave me out for a Turkish soldier, and thus made use of me as a tool to oppress the country people, and to compel the chiefs of the villages to provide the best provisions, not only for me, but for the whole company. This they did one evening without my knowledge; but when I found it out, I told them, that I should certainly expose them, if they ever did it again. They however repeated it the very next morning, and moreover gave me a Turkish name, by which I was addressed by the Sheik of the village. As I was entirely in the power of these people, and knew that they would not have scrupled to throw me overboard, if I had offended them, I was obliged to let it pass, and not to contradict them, particularly as the Sheik made no inquiry.

On my return to Cairo, the boat was twice attacked in the night by pilferers, who approach the boat by swimming under water,

snatch away whatever happens to be within their reach, and suddenly disappear with their booty, but we kept so good a look out, that they were disappointed.

On the 15th November 1779, I had the misfortune to fall into the hands of a Bey, who, in hopes of extorting a large sum of money from me, treated me in the most cruel manner. Before I relate this event, I must premise, that, during my residence at Grand Cairo, we lived in rather a close and confined part of the city, not far from the great canal, passing through its whole length, and which, from the middle of October to the June following, is very offensive, owing to the quantity of soil and filth thrown into it, from the adjacent houses. As my occupation was chiefly of a sedentary nature, I soon found, that frequent exercise, in the open air, was essential for the preservation of health. For this purpose, I often went into the fields, but the heat of the climate being very enervating, I perceived, that when I had no object to exercise activity upon, I was always inclined to sit down to rest under the shade of a tree, by which my aim was frustrated. In order to remedy this, I sometimes took a fowling-piece with me, particularly in winter, when there are plenty of wild fowl, snipes, wild ducks, geese, curlews, quails, &c. in the marshes and ponds, which the inhabitants, of every description, are at liberty to shoot, the Turks being too indolent to fatigue themselves with shooting. To meet the Beys, and other men in power, is not safe, but as they have always a numerous train with them, they may, on that account, and from the flatness of the country, be perceived at a considerable distance. When, therefore, I observed any of them, I generally avoided approaching them, knowing how ready they are, under some pretext or other, to extort money, especially from Europeans, whom they always suppose to be rich. In this way I had avoided falling into their hands, for above nine years. It happened on the above-mentioned day; that walking out with the Venetian consul, as we were returning, about half an hour before sun-set, being near the city gate, we were observed by some Mamelukes, belonging to one Osman Bey. The Bey himself, and his train had been near us, though hid from our sight by some hillocks of rubbish, of which there are many lying all round Cairo, some of them high enough to overlook almost the whole city. Two of the Mamelukes immediately came in full gallop towards us, with drawn swords in their hands, followed by some footmen. They immediately stripped us of our fur coats, snawls, and whatever else we had about us of any value, demanding 100 maskubs, or Turkish zechins (each in value about seven shillings and sixpence), threatening to take us before their master, unless we

immediately gave them the money: I told them, that we had no such sum about us, and taking out my purse, offered it to them. They at first took it, but finding it contained only about twenty-five shillings, in small silver pieces, threw it back with disdain, crying, *dahab! i. e.* gold. Knowing that I had nothing to expect but ill-treatment, I told them that I had no gold with me, but if they would go with me to my house I would give them some. Upon this they cursed me, and ten more of the same gang, on horseback, having joined them, they repeated the same demand of gold, enforced with the same threat of bringing me before the Bey if I refused to comply. I again answered that I had none about me, but that I would give them some if they would go with me. At last their chief accosted me, (for the poor Venetian could not speak one word of Arabic,) "go you home and fetch your gold, but we will keep your companion here as an hostage, and if you do not soon return cut off his head." When I saw the poor man crying and trembling all over, I could not think of leaving him in the hands of those tygers, and escaping myself. I therefore told him that he might go and fetch the money, and I would stay with them. He had scarcely advanced a few steps, when the servants fell upon him and stripped him of the few remains of clothing he had left, so that he escaped nearly naked into the town. By this time the sun had set, and it began to grow dark; and as the Mamelukes durst not stay away from their master till my companion could return, one of them rode up to the Bey and told him they had seized an European, from whom something might be got. The man soon returned, with an order that I should be brought before the Bey: when, taking me between their horses, they dragged me to the place where he was sitting. When I came near him, I addressed him with the usual phrase: "I am under your protection;" to which, if they are not maliciously inclined, they answer: "You are welcome." But instead of answering at all, he stared furiously at me, and said, "Who are you?" I replied, "I am an Englishman." "What are you doing here in the night? You must be a thief. Aye, aye, most likely the one who did such and such a thing the other day." I proceeded: "I was entering the city gates half an hour before sun-set, when I was taken by your Mamelukes and detained till now, when, indeed, it is dark, but yet not an hour after sun-set, which is the regular time of shutting the gates." Without saying any thing in reply, he pointed to one of his officers, and ordered him to take me to the castle, a building at some distance out of town, situated in an extensive sandy plain, where

most of the Beys have houses, and exercise their Mamelukes. Every month one of the Beys in rotation takes his station there, in order to guard the city by night against the wandering Arabs. This month happened to be the turn of the above-mentioned Osman Bey. Having given his orders for my removal, I wanted to say a few words more, but was prevented by a horde of servants, who are always glad to insult an European. One gave me a kick on one, another on the other side, one spat in my face, while another put a rope about my neck, made of the filaments of the date-tree, which are much rougher than horse-hair. By this rope a fellow in rags was ordered to drag me along, and another on horseback, armed with sword and pistols, to guard me. As we proceeded towards the Bey's castle, we passed a gentle slope, with a large garden, surrounded by a mud wall. As the gardens here consist mostly of irregular plantations of orange, lemon, and other prickly trees, through which no horses can pass, it occurred to me that I might cut the rope by which I was held, and make my escape over the wall, the place being well known to me; but when I searched for my knife, I found that it was gone. Soon after, my conductor advised me to give the guard money, and he would let me go. The word *money* operated like an electrical shock. The guard galloped up to me, and asked me if I had any money left? I told him I would give him what I had if he would let me go. Accordingly, I gave him the purse which the Mamelukes had refused. Having looked at it, he put it into his pocket, without saying a word, still driving me forward, till we arrived at the castle. I was then put into a dungeon, half under ground; a large iron chain, with links as large as those of a wagon chain, was put round my neck, secured by a padlock, and the other end fastened to a piece of timber. I was much heated with walking, and very thirsty. The servants, hoping to be rewarded, furnished me with water, but no offer could prevail upon them, either to let me have pen and ink, or to take a letter for me to my friends in town, to inform them of my situation; neither, indeed, durst they have gratified me, without danger to themselves. Being stripped of my upper garments, I was more afraid of taking cold than of any thing else. In about half an hour the Bey arrived with his retinue, lighted flambeaus being carried before him. He alighted, went up stairs into a room, sat down in a corner, and all his people placed themselves in a circle around him. I was then sent for, unchained, and led up stairs by two men. On the stairs I heard the instruments used for the bastinado rattle, and guessed what I had to expect. Upon entering, I found a small Persian carpet spread for

me. This was a mark of civility only due to a gentleman, for the common people, when about to receive the bastinado, are thrown upon the bare ground. The Bey again asked me, "Who I was?" A. "An English-man." Q. "What is your business?" A. "I live by what God sends" (a customary Arabic phrase). He exclaimed, "throw him down." I asked what I had done? "How, you dog," answered he, "dare you ask what you have done? Throw him down." The servants then threw me flat upon my face, and with a strong staff, about six feet long, having a piece of an iron chain fixed to both ends, confined my feet above the ankles! when two men, one on each side, twisting staff and chain together, turned up the soles of the feet, and being provided with what they call a corbace (which consists of a strap of the skin of the hippopotamus, about a yard in length, rather thicker than a man's finger, half-cured, and very tough and hard) waited for their master's orders. When they had placed me in this position, an officer came and whispered into my ear, "Do not suffer yourself to be beaten, give him a thousand dollars, and he will let you go." I reflected that, should I now offer any thing, he would probably send some of his men with me to receive it, and that I should then be obliged to open my strong chest, in which I kept not only my own money, but considerable sums belonging to others, left with me in trust, and that the whole of this would, in all probability, be carried away at the same time. Being therefore determined not to involve others in my misfortunes, I answered, "I have no money to give," upon which he immediately ordered them to begin. This they did, at first, pretty moderately, but I immediately gave myself up for lost, well knowing that my life depended upon the caprice of an unfeeling tyrant, and after the many examples of unrelenting cruelty which I had heard and seen, not expecting to fare better than others who had been the victims of his barbarity. I had therefore no other refuge but the mercy of my God, and commended my soul to him. I also experienced his support on this trying occasion so powerfully, that all fear of death was taken from me, and I could cheerfully resign my life into his hands. After they had continued beating me for some time, the officer, probably supposing that by this time I might have become more tractable, again whispered into my ear the word *money*, but now the sum was doubled. I again answered, "I have none here." They then laid on more roughly, and every stroke felt like the application of a red hot poker. At last the same officer, thinking that though I had no money I might have some costly goods, once more whispered something to that effect. As I knew that

elegant English fire-arms often take their fancy, even more than money, I offered him an elegant blunderbuss, richly mounted with silver, which I could have got at without opening my strong chest. The Bey observing me speak to the officer, inquired what I said, when the officer lifting up his finger, with a sneer exclaimed, "Bir carabinieri! i. e. "only a blunderbuss." Upon which the Bey repeated, "Beat the dog!" Now they began to strike with all their might. At first the pain was excruciating, but after some time all sensation ceased; I seriously believed that they meant to beat me to death, and in my own language commended my soul to Jesus Christ my Saviour. When, at length, the Bey saw that no money could be extorted from me, he probably thought that after all I might in reality be a poor man: and as I had done nothing to deserve such punishment he ordered them to let me go. I was now obliged to walk down to my prison, the chain being again put about my neck. Upon my asking the servants the reason of this precaution, since, in the present state of my feet, there was little danger of my running away, their only reply was, "the Bey will have it so." In about half an hour a messenger came with orders to bring me up again; the servants then took off the chain, and carried me till I was near the door, when I was told to walk in, or the Bey would beat me again. At first I was much in fear, thinking that some one might have told him that with a little more beating money might yet be obtained. There are, indeed, instances of the *bastinado* having been repeated for three days successively, to the number of 2000 strokes; when the feet are rendered past all cure. Persons of very strong constitutions may yet survive, but generally, after about 5 or 600 strokes, the blood gushes out of the mouth and nose, and the victim of their revenge dies either under or immediately after the torture.

When I came before the Bey, he asked one of his officers, "Is this the man you told me of?" The officer, stepping up to me, and staring me in the face, as if narrowly to inspect my features, on a sudden lifted up his hands, and cried out, "By Allah it is! Ah! "this is the best man in all Cairo, and my very particular friend! O how sorry am I that I was not here before to tell you so!" with other expressions of the same kind. The Bey answered, "Then take him, I give him to you; and if he has lost any thing see to get it restored." I had never in my life seen the officer, and soon perceived that it was altogether a deceitful way of getting rid of me. Once more I was obliged to walk till out of the Bey's sight, when the servants of my pretended friend took me up and carried me to his house, at a considerable dis-

tance. Here he offered me something to eat, and made up a tolerably decent bed, which was the more welcome to me, as great part of my clothes had been torn off my back, and I felt very cold. All I got returned was an old cashmere shawl. I asked him whether what had happened to me was a proof of the boasted hospitality of his countrymen to strangers? But I got nothing for answer but "Min Allah! Maktub! Makkadder! It is from God! It is so written in the book of fate, which cannot be altered!" He, however, took nothing amiss, but anointed my feet with some healing balsam, and tied rags about them; I then lay down, and spent a very uncomfortable night, in great pain. In the morning he asked me whether I was acquainted with the master of the customs, and when I informed him that he was my good friend, he offered to bring me to him, and setting me upon an ass, himself mounting a horse, we proceeded towards the city, accompanied by another soldier. On approaching the gate he told me to take off those rags, as it would be a disgrace to me to ride into the town in such a condition. "No disgrace to me!" said I, "but to him who has treated me so shamefully." "Min Allah! Makkadder!" was the answer. When we arrived at the master of the custom's house, he was shocked to see me in such a condition. I requested him to settle every thing for me with my pretended deliverer, and on summing up the fees, found I had to pay about £20 for this piece of service, the whole farce being intended to play a little money into the hands of the Bey's officer. His servants then carried me home and put me to bed. I was confined to my bed for about six weeks before I could walk on crutches, and for full three years after my feet and ancles, which had been much hurt by the twisting of the chain, often swelled.

In August 1781, I was called to attend the general synod of the Brethren's church, to be held at Berthelsdorf, in Saxony, in the year 1782. Having, by God's blessing, regulated all my outward concerns to satisfaction, I quitted Cairo, Dec. 23, after a residence of twelve years in Egypt.

One thing I must be permitted to add, namely, that I found it not so easy as those who live in a Christian country imagine, always boldly to confess the name of Christ before scoffers and reviling Mahometans, and though, when reproached with being a *Christian*, I would answer, "God be praised!" I sometimes felt pride stirring within me, resenting the indignity attached to the name.

On the 26th of December 1781, I sailed from Alexandria, and after a very dangerous voyage, having encountered a most violent hurricane, in which many vessels were ships-

wrecked in the Archipelago, arrived, March 19, at Leghorn.

May 26, I reached Herrnhut. In 1783 was appointed warden of the single Brethren's house at Nieuwied, on the Rhine. Having spent two years very happily in this place, I received a call to be warden of the Brethren's congregation at Fulneck, in Yorkshire.

In June 1786 I married. In 1801 I travelled with my wife, by way of Heli and Hamburg, to Herrnhut, where I attended the general synod of the Brethren's church.

In 1807 I went on a visit to my wife's relations in Dublin. On this journey I was frequently attacked by the gout, chiefly in my left foot, which had suffered most by the bastinado. This makes me think that the cruel treatment I then underwent was, in a great degree, the cause of it.

Having obtained my dismission from my office, in 1808, I chose Bristol for my abode.

Mr. A. improved considerably in his health after his removal to Bristol. His inventive mind and great skill in mechanics afforded him also much employment and amusement, and time never hung heavy on his hands.

On the 25th of June 1810, he celebrated the 25th anniversary of his marriage, as a jubilee, with praise and thanksgiving.

His disorder was spasms in his breast, which gradually increasing, produced his decease December 17, 1811.

Number of Missionaries employed in the Missionary-settlements of the United Brethren, at the close of 1811.

	Settlem.	Missiona.
In Greenland	3	18
In Labrador	3	20
In St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. Juan	7	34
In Antigua	3	12
In St. Kitt's	1	6
In Jamaica	3	8
In Barbadoes	1	4
In Surinam	3	17
In North America	4	15
Near the Cape of Good Hope	2	16
	30	156

Translated from the Persian Fables of Nizami, by the late Sir William Jones.

On parent knees, a naked, new born child,
Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smil'd;
So live, that, sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep.

From Nicolaus Faber.

How great thy might let none by mischief know,
But what thou can'st by acts of kindness shew;
A power to hurt is no such noble thing;
The rood can venom, and the serpent sting.

JOS. RAY FR.

STATE OF THE INDIGENT POOR.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—The following hasty glance at the state of the indigent poor, is occasioned by what has recently come under my own observation, and may serve as a sequel to the remarks of an excellent correspondent of yours on "*Mendicity*," who has entered at considerable length, and with much ability, into the general subject. I think, however, it still remains a question, whether under the present distribution of the poor's rates, or rather of the monies collected on that account, mendicity is wholly unavoidable, and whether it might not be rendered so, by a just and prudent disposal of the large funds raised on this account. The produce is said to be annually, in England, £3,000,000. If we add to this the extent of public and private charities, such as the endowments of hospitals, alms houses, contributions and subscriptions in various ways, the amount may equal the poor's rates, making an aggregate of the enormous sum of six millions sterling annually. This I believe will not be found to be over-rated. What extensive relief is the right distribution and appropriation of this sum capable of affording! surely of preventing, altogether, the necessity of mendicity, and rendering the practice of it inexcusable. Alas! however, this is far from being the case; whence then can the evil arise? I fear too often, Sir, from the misapplication of the charitable funds.

I do not mean this observation to apply indiscriminately! but I believe it may not be inapplicable to very many: and that the sarcastic allusion of a witty dramatist of modern date, is not wholly derived from invention. He makes (in one of his plays,) a waiter reply to a traveller, who wished for accommodation at the inn, where the stage which brought him to London put up—that he could not have the room into which he was first shown, because, "that was engaged for the church wardens, &c. who were going to have a grand dinner for the good of the poor!"

This may be one of the reasons why parochial relief is not so generally nor so bountifully extended at all times, as it seems capable of being, if rightly bestowed. I will endeavour, Sir, to illustrate this inference, by the relation of a fact. I was recently at a celebrated place of public resort in Gloucestershire, where the idle and wealthy visitants "gaily bedecked with fancy's imagery" pass much of their time in sauntering up and down the town, or pressed together in a crowded library—"with open mouth swallow a taylor's news!" While thus engaged,

I sometimes strolled into the neighbouring fields, or round the suburbs amongst the dwellings of the indigent inhabitants. On one of these occasions, in a back road running parallel with the High street, I came to what is there locally termed "a catch-pike," here known by the appellation of "turnpike," this however, is not the turnpike to the *high road*, but a subordinate or bye gate, to prevent evasion of the toll demanded at the former. It is kept by a poor old couple, each in the 77th year of their age, who have for their service in collecting the toll at this gate, a small contiguous dwelling, *rent free*; but no other reward for this service; they have, however, an allowance from the parish of *two shillings per week each*, for food raiment and other necessities, which at the then price of bread, only procured for them a *half pound daily* of that first necessary of human existence, leaving their other wants unsupplied, excepting what might be derived from the voluntary bounty of the charitable and humane; and had not a son, out of his hard earned pittance at day labour, shared his mite with his aged parents, their wretched state must have been too obvious to need description; added to this, the old man had, for four years, been afflicted with the palsy and was incapable of helping himself.

Surely Sir! the most fastidious would not assert, that in this case, *Mendicity* would have been a *crime*! yet those poor helpless people although unable "to pay," were "ashamed to beg." No one will I think contend, that the allowance made by the parish, was adequate to the wants of those to whom it was administered; and why it was not more adequately granted, will, I hope, become an enquiry, by some of the worthy inhabitants of the town in allusion.

I shall only remark on one other case of *justifiable mendicity*; I allude to the frequent applications from persons representing themselves as blind, maimed, or otherwise distressed objects, lately serving in the navy or army. It may be perhaps contended, that these are generally *Impostors*! admitting that many so applying are not what they represent themselves to be, it does not disprove the fact, that some are unwillingly constrained to beg! But let impostors when discovered, be severely punished, whilst those who are *really* objects of charity, should be so adequately provided for, as to preclude the necessity of application for eleemosynary aid!

Perhaps this *necessity* may be denied; let us see how far upon just grounds. If I am rightly informed, a wounded or discharged sailor or soldier, has a pension or allowance from government of sixpence a day; if he have a wife and children, will this pittance (pro-

vided he be *totally* disabled from earning any thing towards his support) be sufficient to render mendicity with him a crime? I presume to think not, and I further think, that it is discreditable to a country, justly famed as this is, for its charitable character, to suffer any of its brave defenders to use with justice the plea of necessity, when applying for casual relief from the passing stranger; nor can I conceive that this necessity could exist, were the very large funds raised solely for charitable purposes, equitably appropriated.

I therefore hope Sir, that for the credit of humanity, as well as of our country, that this very important subject will engage the attention of those who have the power as well as the will, to remove the cause; and then the effects we deplore will doubtless cease!

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AFRICA, SOUTH.

Moravian Converts from the Hottentots, at Gnatenthal, Jan. 1812.—In 1811, eighty-two adults, and fifty-nine children have been, by the Sacrament of Baptism added to the church, and forty-seven made partakers of the Holy Communion.

Our congregation consists, at the close of the year, of 769 members, of whom 223 are communicants; 413 baptized, but not yet partakers of the Lord's Supper; 69 candidates for the Communion, and 106 for baptism; and 258 baptized children. In 208 houses in this settlement, dwell 993 persons: 31 more than at the close of 1810. In the year past, 16 persons have been received into the congregation, 62 new people came to live on our land, and 80 departed this life.

Of the Caffres and Tambokkies, living in our settlement, nine are baptized, and five communicants. They are particularly anxious, that the Lord would also have mercy upon their nation, and send them teachers.

Danger from eating Wild Almonds.—Brother Kuester was sent for to attend a poor infant, who had eaten green wild almonds. He found it struggling with death, and it died in agony a few minutes after. This fruit grows here plentifully, and is gathered in abundance by the Hottentots. When eaten fresh, it is rank poison; when ripe, the nuts are dried in the sun, and kept some time before they are used. They are then boiled like beans, but the first water is carefully poured off, having a thick oily

substance floating upon it, which is considered very dangerous taken inwardly, but is used outwardly for bruises. Both men and beasts are destroyed, if they eat it unprepared, though an adult person is not so easily hurt by it as a child. Its effects consist in dizziness; the patient reels and drops down like a person drunk. The large bush which bears this singular fruit, has leaves resembling those of peach-trees. Its flowers appear in bunches like grapes, small, and of a pale-red hue. The husk is dark-brown, the kernel greyish, but turning dark-blue when boiled, and said to have an unpleasant, bitter taste. It grows on the banks of brooks, and in other moist situations.

Danger from Baboons.—The Brethren, Kuester, Schulz, and Fritsch, took a walk up the Glen Bavianskloof, where they soon met a company of its old inhabitants, the baboons. As soon as these creatures discovered them, they took their young upon their backs, ran up the highest rocks, and were in an instant out of sight. On their return, the Brethren had to cross a brook, when their dog, not finding a part narrow enough to jump over, and fearing to cross by the stepping stones, remained behind, and began to howl and cry most piteously. In an instant, a whole host of baboons came forth and ran towards the Brethren, seemingly in great rage, which made them take to their heels, and leave the dog to his fate. The poor animal did not return till the following day at noon, quite fatigued and hungry.

Danger from Venomous Spiders.—September 2. A spider crossing Brother Schulz's face, he put up his finger, and happened to kill it on his cheek. The consequence was, that his whole face swelled, and he had to endure an almost intolerable degree of burning pain till evening, when, by the Lord's blessing on the means used, its violence somewhat abated, and he got some rest during the night. In the morning he was better, though he still felt a certain dizziness in his head, which gradually abated.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Moravian Settlements on the Coast of Labrador.—Okkah, July 1812. The external concerns of our Eskimaux have, indeed, not been very prosperous; they have, at times, been but scantily supplied, as the season for taking seals in Autumn was unproductive, both in kajaks and in nets; nor were they more successful on the ice. During the severe cold of the winter months, they were able to do very little; however, at the time of need, help often arrived when it was unlooked for. Thus, in the middle of January, they found a dead whale, from

which they obtained a considerable supply of blubber and provision, though part of it sunk to the bottom. Indeed, our kind heavenly Father has helped them through, inasmuch that, with the relief which we have been able to afford them from our store of dried fish, their most urgent wants were in some degree supplied.

The number of Eskimaux who live with us, amounts to 233, of whom 116 belong to the congregation; 6 adults and 7 children have been baptized, 3 admitted to the Holy Communion, one became candidate for the same, one was received into the congregation, 12 admitted as candidates for baptism, and 2 re-admitted.

Nain.—Of the Eskimaux belonging to our congregation, 25 are communicants, one of whom is excluded; 14 baptized adults, of whom 2 are excluded; 29 baptized children, and 20 candidates for baptism; in all, 88 persons. We cannot precisely state the number of Eskimaux who dwell on our land, as some of them purpose removing to Okkah, and one family from the heathen has come to us. The whole number may be about 150.

Hopedale.—At the end of the year, our congregation consists of 88 Eskimaux Brethren and Sisters, of whom 31 are communicants. One hundred and twenty-two persons lived on our land.

To the worthy British and Foreign Bible Society, we beg you to present our most cordial thanks, for the Gospel of St. John in the Eskimaux language, printed and bound up in the best manner. Our hearts are filled with gratitude towards them for this most valuable donation, and we pray the Lord richly to reward them for it, and to cause all their labours of love to succeed for His glory and the welfare of mankind. Our people take this little book with them to the islands, when they go out to seek provisions; and in their tents, or snow-houses, spend their evenings in reading it, with great edification and blessing. They often beg us to thank the Society in their name, when we write to England.

ASIA.

Extract of Letter from Georgio Kako, a Greek Merchant, in Asia, to his Friend in Malta. Dated Santorino.—Feb. 8, 1812. I have been, as you know, in many parts of Turkey, Syria, and Armenia, and in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, on my business: and I hope I have done some good in those parts, by the blessing of God. I was some time in a city, called *Moussul* (near the ancient Nineveh) where there are some Greek Christians, and a priest, named Basil, who is a relative, as he told me, of the primary bishop of Mount Lebanon.

Among the Maronites of the Armenian church, at Mount Lebanon, there are 13 bishops, but as they do not allow of the title of *Archbishop*, one is styled *Primary Bishop*; or *Primus inter Pares*). During my residence there, he granted me the use of his chapel to preach when I pleased. After two months residence there, not only the chapel, but a spacious square behind it, was filled. The priest celebrated mass only sometimes. He read a prayer over the heads of those who knelt before him, accompanied with imposition of hands, and touching their foreheads with a relic in a shrine; for which he required to be paid. This, you know, is a custom in many parts of Greece; but which I abhor, and reproved him for thus imposing on the people. I endeavoured to make him better acquainted with the Bible, which he had not got; and accordingly copied him the gospel of John, in modern Greek.

At some distance from Moussull, at a village called Har-ali, I met with a Christian gentleman of some note, who directed me to some others, whom I desired to call on me the next Sabbath-day at his house. They did not fail to come, and with them many who were not Christians, perhaps out of curiosity. We all knelt down and prayed together, and some wept. When they rose up, I discoursed to them of the importance of true religion, and of the deplorable state they were in, if they felt it not. You cannot conceive, my friend, my spiritual satisfaction: I was quite overcome by the kindness of them. Every thing I could wish was at my service; and I was forced to stay many days; during which I had service every day. We fitted up a small chapel: but am sure things will encrease there. Providence so ordered it, that that the gentleman I met with at first was a person of note among the people, as a serious and opulent man. I directed him to Aleppo or to Cyprus to get a minister; but I have since been there, and am sure he will not find one good for any thing. The priests and bishops are so ignorant, that they mingle their prejudicial insignificant ceremonies; and they are very mercenary, thinking only about getting money. Notwithstanding, the people of these parts of Asia are readily disposed to receive the true religion.

We fitted up a chapel in a wood, and baptized several, stopping there 24 days: and at my departure they gave me every thing necessary, and would escort me, for fear of robbers or assassins.

Baptist Mission in India.—The Missionaries at Serampore, we are informed, are busily employed in recasting types from the melted metal found in the rubbish of the late fire; and have begun printing the sacred Scriptures with them.

It is highly to the honour of British Christians that, great as was the pecuniary loss sustained by the fire at Serampore, it is already repaired. The whole sum, we are informed, has been supplied; towards which, however, a very handsome donation was made in Calcutta, &c.

GERMANY.

Dolts in Disgrace.—The official Gazette of Darmstadt, contains regulations to be observed by teachers in public schools for the purpose of *ascertaining the relative capacities of their pupils*, in order that the sons of citizens in the middle class of life, who have not a particular aptitude for the study of literature, may be devoted to pursuits more congenial to their talents.

GREECE.

Honour paid to British Valour.—The Government of Zante, at the head of that part of the Ionian Republic now under British protection, have voted a marble column to be erected in the square of the Cathedral, as an acknowledgement to Gen. Sir John Stewart, for their deliverance, by the forces under his command, from the tyranny of French dominion.—They have also caused a medal to be struck, with a Greek inscription, in like manner, commemorative of their gratitude and regard to that distinguished officer.

NORTH SEA.

Magnetic Observations in the North Sea.—The variation of the magnetic needle has been found, by numerous observations, to differ in different parts of the North-Sea. The greatest variation prevails in the north-western part of the sea, that is to say, near the islands of Zealand; where it is now [1803] near 29° W. It decreases to the southward; and the mean variation observed by Mr. Downie, in the year 1792, when surveying the Scottish coast, appeared to be 25° . At that time it was, in the mouth of the Thames, rather less than 24° : it is at present in the Swin (or King's Channel) $24^{\circ} 30'$ W. In the year 1799, the mean variation allowed by the French surveyors of the river Scheld was $21^{\circ} 30'$. At that time the variation at London was $24^{\circ} 15'$. Hence, in that year there was in these places a difference of $2^{\circ} 45'$, about a quarter of a point on the opposite sides of the sea, nearly in the same parallel of latitude. From the Scheld to the Naze (of Norway) the quantity of variation is nearly the same: and it may be considered generally, as a quarter point less on the eastern than on the western side of the North-sea. The variation as observed at London in the year 1576, was $11^{\circ} 15'$, or exactly one point E. It has ever since been approaching to the westward, and was in the

year 1800, about $24^{\circ} 17'$ W. Its progressive motion in 224 years was therefore $35^{\circ} 32'$, equal to $57^{\circ} 0'$ in 6 years, or about 1° in 64 years. But, as it appears that the progression on the eastern part of the North-sea, is rather slower than on the British coasts, if the mean allowance of 1° be made for every 64 years, the probable variation of all parts of the North-sea may be obtained for a number of years to come, without deviating so much from the truth as will be of any consequence to the mariner. Hence, according to the average of the last 200 years, the variation now, at the Thames' mouth, $24^{\circ} 30'$, will in the year 1815, be about $26^{\circ} 30'$; and in the year 1828, it will be $28^{\circ} 30'$, &c. But according to the foregoing observations, it will always be nearly a quarter of a point less on the opposite coasts.

RUSSIA.

Death of Platon, Archbishop of Moscow.—The following extraordinary circumstance it is said, took place on the entrance of the French into Moscow:—The Archbishop, who was in advanced age, whose character was held in the highest veneration, and who had composed a prayer which was much admired, was in the act of performing divine service when he was informed that the enemy had entered the city. He paused for a moment, crossed himself, and immediately expired.

Intense Cold.—The cold has been so intense this winter at Petersburg, that the Theatre has been shut up.

The thermometer at ten o'clock on Sunday night (which was the coldest experienced this year) was 25 degrees of Fahrenheit, in London. At Smolensko it must have been, according to Lord Cathcart's statement, 28 degrees colder.

Proclamation, issued by the Emperor Alexander, dated St. Petersburg.—Nov. 15. The enemy at length having collected a large army, and strengthened it with Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, Wurtemberg, Westphalian, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Polish regiments, who were constrained through disgrace and fear, he put himself in motion with this immense force, supplied with vast quantities of artillery, and penetrated into the interior of our country. Murder, fire, and destruction, were his attendants on the march. The plundered property, the towns and villages set on fire, the smoking ruins of Moscow, the Kremlin blown up into the air, the temples and altars of the Lord destroyed; in one word, all kinds of cruelty and barbarity, hitherto unheard of, at length prove by his own actions, that they have long been lying concealed in the depth

of his mind. He likewise thought by cunning and flattery, to shake the fidelity of our subjects; by the defilement of the sanctuaries, and of God's temples, to make religion unsteady, and to strike the national sight with follies and extravagances. On these hopes he built his destructive plans, and with them he forced himself, like a pestilential and murderous tempest, into the heart of Russia. ... He now, with the snail remains of troops, seeks his personal safety in the rapidity of his flight; he flies from Moscow with as much fear and depression as he advanced against it with pride and insolence; he flies, leaving his cannon behind him, throwing away his baggage, and sacrificing every thing that can retard the swiftness of his flight. Thousands of the fugitives daily fall to the earth and expire. In such manner does the just vengeance of God punish those who insult his temples. Whilst we, with paternal tenderness and joyful heart, observe the great and praise-worthy actions of our faithful subjects, we carry our most warm and lively gratitude to the first cause of all good,—the Almighty God; and in the next place we have to express our thanks in the name of our common country, to all our loyal subjects, as the true sons of Russia. All have unanimously joined in the work. Our valiant armies have every where defeated the enemy. The higher nobility have spared nothing by which it could contribute to the increase of the strength of the State. The merchants have distinguished themselves by sacrifices of all kinds. The loyal people, burghers, and peasantry, have given such proofs of fidelity and love for their country, as can only be expected of the Russian nation. They have zealously and voluntarily entered into the hastily raised levies, and have shewn a courage and resolution equal to veteran warriors. They have with the same force and intrepidity penetrated the enemy's regiments, with the same implements with which they only a few weeks before turned up their fields. Around Moscow and Kalouga, the country people have armed themselves, chosen their own leaders, and not only resisted all attempts at seducing them, but also sustained all the calamities that have befallen them with the perseverance of martyrs. Many villages have secreted their families and tender infants in the woods; and the inhabitants, with armed hand and inconceivable courage, under engagements on the Holy Gospel not to leave each other in danger, defended themselves, and whenever the enemy shewed himself, have fallen upon him, so that many thousands of them have been cut to pieces, and dispersed by the peasants; and even by their women, and numbers taken prisoners, who were indebted for their lives to the hu-

manity of those very people whom they came to plunder and destroy.

We hold it to be our bounden duty, by this general publication before the whole world, to express our gratitude to the valiant, loyal, and religious Russian nation, and thereby render it due justice.

Given at St. Petersburg, the 15th day of November, in the year 1812 after the birth of Christ, and in the twelfth year of our reign.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Count Rastopchin.—In a Berlin journal, the following account is given of this officer. —“He is descended from an ancient Russian family; his father, an old man, aged 81, who never, any more than his ancestors, held any distinguished employment, lived retired upon his estate. At the age of 21 years, Rastopchin was a lieutenant in the imperial guard: he then made a journey to, and some abode in, Berlin (in 1778 and 1779), where his father went to see him. He speaks French and German well, but his father only speaks Russian. The Russian envoy at the court of Berlin, Count S. Romanzow, brother of the minister for foreign affairs, then liked the young Rastopchin on account of his vivacity and wit. Under the reign of Paul II. his advancement was as rapid as brilliant: he was decorated with the grand order of Russia, and made a count, as well as his father. But afterwards they both fell into disgrace for unknown reasons, and were ordered to their estates, upon which they lived as simple cultivators. Under Alexander, Rastopchin was again received into favour, and at last became governor of Moscow.”

SPAIN.

Peace with Algiers.—In Algiers the Dey has promised, that his ships and the privateers belonging to his subjects, shall henceforward respect the Spanish flag: and the restoration of the brig *Espoz y Mina*, which was taken after the agreement was made, but before it was known to the captors, is a proof that he intends to fulfil his promise. In virtue of the same agreement, he has restored the ships taken from the commencement of hostilities. The individuals in the ships taken amount to 226, including 25 Spanish soldiers, and 62 French prisoners, who were in the polacre *Saragossa*, and have all been given up. The main obstacles to be surmounted in bringing this negotiation to a termination would not have been got over, without the powerful interest of his Britannic majesty's ambassador in Cadiz, the happy arrangements of the British admiral Pellew, and the zeal, prudence, and sagacity of capt. Adam, of the English ship *Invincible*, who was the gentleman who, in Algiers, discharged so arduous a commission.

Amount of Guerilla Parties on the 7th instant:—

Espoz and Mina, 4000 infantry and 1000 horse.

Louga, 6000 infantry and 700 cavalry.

Tahia, 1000 infantry.

El Empecinado, 3400 infantry and 700 horse.

Padella, 1000 infantry and 250 horse.

Herreros, 800 infantry and 400 cavalry.

Campello, 1000 infantry and 400 horse.

Salazar, 1300 infantry and 500 horse.

Merino, 2000 infantry and 600 cavalry.

Marquez, 600 infantry and 700 horse.

Saornel, 500 infantry and 300 horse.

El Pastor, 700 infantry and 300 horse.

Zorella, 120 horse.

Borbon, 300 ditto.

Pinto, 1000 infantry and 250 cavalry.

Duran, Amor, and Tagueña, 3000 infantry.

Porlier, 4000 infantry and 400 horse.

Temprano, 300 horse.

Ortega, 300 horse.

Total—30,300 infantry, and 8,320 cavalry.—

(From the *Corunna Diary* of Oct. 14.)

Occurrences at Madrid.—On the 31st, the following Edict was affixed up in all public places:—

The Junta of this city, convinced of the good sense which characterises the people of Madrid, evinced by their conduct in the continued diversities of fortune, which they have experienced during the last five years; expect that they will never depart from conduct so laudable, but that they will preserve the greatest quietness and silence; since on this their happiness must depend: that they will avoid all kind of disputes, quarrels, and brawls; and that they will do all in their power to induce the people to submit themselves with resignation to an event which could not be avoided.

This order was dated Madrid, October 30, 1812.

When this decree was read in the *Calle Mayor*, it was enquired by some, *what it purported?* to which the answer was, *that we should be quiet and obey.* It was replied, *who can be more quiet than we are?* Truly heroic people, people worthy of a better fate, people among whom I drew my first breath, you ought to be an example to all the nations in the world!

On the 1st of November, in the morning, when the allied troops had entirely departed, an advanced guard of French cavalry appeared at the gate of Toledo, with a Colonel at their head: they were met by a deputation from the Junta; and a notice to the public was issued, signifying that his Majesty was about to return to the capital, with a part of his troops, and expected to be received with all the consideration which circumstances required, and corresponding to the ideas of

peace and fraternity with which they came.

On the evening of that day, the troops entered, and the municipality was established.

On the 3d, the Judges of the Tribunals were appointed, and the Judges in the first instance; but on the 4th, in consequence, it is said, of a dispatch received, Soult returned to Old Castile by the gate of Guadaramma, Marshal Jourdan remaining in Madrid with the division of General Drouet.

On the 5th, at eight in the evening, Gen. Jourdan received a dispatch, but it did not transpire from whom nor whence; but it is generally agreed that it came from Old Castile; and on the 7th, at noon, every thing was in motion, and the place entirely evacuated.

On the 9th, 2,000 infantry, and 600 or 700 horse, commanded by Don Juan Martin, entered the city, and the people of Madrid, ever truly Sanish, enjoyed quiet.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Convocation.—At a convocation of the clergy in the diocese of Canterbury, held at the Jerusalem Chamber, in Dean's Yard, Westminster, the following address to the Prince Regent was agreed upon:

To his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The humble Address of the Archbishop, Bishop, and Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled.

Sir,—In addressing your Royal Highness as Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, directing the councils of this great nation in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty the King, we, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, feel it to be our first duty to express to your Royal Highness, not only our sincere grief, as loyal and affectionate subjects, for the continued indisposition of your royal father, but as ministers of God's word, our indelible gratitude to him for the protection uniformly afforded to the established church during a reign extended over half a century. In your Royal Highness's administration of the great concerns of this kingdom, we are confident we shall find the same wise, liberal, and benevolent disposition towards those of his Majesty's subjects who differ from the established church, and the same fixed principle in maintaining the establishment that marked the character of our sovereign. Your Royal Highness has a claim of right upon the diligent and active labours of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in their several stations; and we humbly assure your Royal Highness that it shall be our especial care, as it is our indisputable

duty, to satisfy this important claim. Our exertions shall not be wanting to maintain the purity of our most holy faith, to impress upon the minds of the people the moral and active duties of the christian religion, and to uphold among them the preference and attachment that have long subsisted to the decent, pious, and reasonable service of the united church of England and Ireland, framed, as it undoubtedly is, upon the model of the earliest and purest ages of christianity. In the further execution of these duties, it shall be our constant care to inculcate among our fellow-subjects obedience and fidelity to your Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty the King, the deepest reverence and veneration for the laws of the land, and the tenderest regard for the consciences of those who differ from us in matters of religious faith; always distinguishing between the intemperate zeal and persecuting spirit of blind intolerance, and the earnestness and sincerity that belong to the maintenance of doctrines which we believe to be true. We pray God to protect your Royal Highness, and to bless and prosper your councils for the public good.

To which address his Royal Highness was pleased to give the following most gracious answer:

" My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,

" I receive with great satisfaction this loyal and dutiful address.—I feel very sensibly the just expressions of your grief at the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition, as well as those of your gratitude for the protection uniformly afforded by his Majesty to the established church.—It is highly gratifying to me to be assured of your confidence in my own disposition and determination firmly to support our religious establishment, and at the same time to maintain the principles, and to encourage the spirit of a wise and benevolent toleration.—I have no doubt of your zealous exertions in promoting true piety and virtue among all classes of his Majesty's subjects; and in the performance of this most important duty you may rely upon my constant protection and support."

Order of the Procession.

On the day appointed the convocation assembled in the same place at three o'clock, and proceeded in grand procession to Carlton House, the bishops being dressed in their lawn sleeves and robes, and the other dignified clergymen in their canonicals. The Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his chaplains and other attendants; the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Salisbury, and Oxford; the Dean of Christ Church; Dr. Hall, as Prolocutor; Dr. Fines, Prebendary of West-

minster; Dr. Vyse, Archdeacon of Lichfield; Dr. Hughes, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's; the Rev. Mr. Pott, Archdeacon of St. Albans, and others of the Clergy. Soon after their arrival they were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Prince Regent, who was seated on his throne to receive them. The address was read by the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Royal Highness was attended by the Lord Chamberlain, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Master of the Horse, the Comptroller of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, the Lord Groom, and Equerries in waiting.

British Benevolence to the suffering Russians.—Mr. Vansittart presented the following message from the Prince Regent to the House of Commons.

"G. P. R.—The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, having taken into his serious consideration the accounts which he had received of the severe distresses to which the inhabitants of a part of the Russian empire have been exposed in their persons and property, in consequence of the unprovoked and atrocious invasion of that country by the Ruler of France, and the unexampled and extraordinary magnanimity and fortitude with which they have submitted to the greatest privations and sufferings in the defence of their country; and the ardent loyalty and unconquerable spirit which they have displayed in its cause, whereby results have been produced of the utmost importance to the interests of this kingdom, and to the general cause of Europe, recommends to the House of Commons to enable his Royal Highness, in aid of the contributions which have been commenced within the Russian empire for this purpose, to afford to the suffering subjects of his Majesty's good and great Ally the Emperor of Russia, such speedy and effectual relief as may be most suitable to this important and interesting occasion."

A similar message was delivered to the House of Lords. The sum allotted is £200,000.

Donation to the National Funds, by, the Tellers of the Exchequer.—The following are the letters from the Marquises of Buckingham and Camden, offering for the public service parts of the produce of their offices as tellers of the exchequer. The Lords of the Treasury, in consequence of their offers, requested them to pay their respective sums into the Bank of England, as *voluntary contributions*.

Exchequer, Nov. 21, 1812.

Sir,—Under the impression which we entertain of the increased sacrifices to which the

country will, in all probability, be called by the pressure upon its resources, in a moment of unexampled expense and difficulty, we are anxious to express, through you, our desire and intention of contributing our voluntary aid to the expenses of the war: we therefore request you, as the regular official channel of communication from the Exchequer to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to signify to them our intention of paying, in aid of the general services of the year, and in quarterly payments, *one third of the net profits* arising from the salary and fees of our respective tellerships of the exchequer.

We propose and intend to continue this voluntary contribution for and during the present war; and to commence it from and after the present quarter, ending on the 5th of January next.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient and humble servants,
NUGENT BUCKINGHAM,
CAMDEN.

Right Hon. the Chancellor of the
Exchequer, &c.

The Marquises of Buckingham and Camden
to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Exchequer, Dec. 11, 1812.

Sir,—As it is understood, from the discussions that have taken place in the House of Commons, on the subject of the public revenues, that the expenses of the ensuing year will probably exceed those of the present, we think it right, in explanation of the letter which we had the honour of addressing to you on the 21st of November last, to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that if, in any year during the present war, the net profits of the several fees and salaries received in our offices in the exchequer should exceed those in the current year, it is our intention in every such year, to pay, as our voluntary contribution to the public, in addition to the one-third of our profits as stated in that letter, *the whole of such excess* beyond the net receipts of the present year.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servants,
NUGENT BUCKINGHAM,
CAMDEN.

New Dignity granted to a British Officer by the Shah of Persia.—Whitehall, the 15th of December, 1812. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto John Malcolm, Esq. a Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of

the East-India Company, and late Envoy and Plenipotentiary from the Supreme Government in India to the Court of Persia, his Majesty's royal licence and permission, that, in compliance with the desire of his Majesty the King of Persia, he may accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, conferred upon him by that Sovereign as a distinguished testimony of his royal regard and esteem: and also to command, that the said royal concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in the College of Arms. And, as a further mark of his Majesty's royal favour, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the said Lieut.-Colonel John Malcolm.

Bank Notes.—Amount of bank-notes and bank post bills, presented to the House of Commons, to Saturday, Dec. 5, in circulation:—

Bank-notes of £5 and upwards... £14,337,050
Ditto under £5..... 7,604,790
Post bills..... 1,004,860

Total Bank paper in circulation.... £22,947,600

Bank Tokens.—Issued by the Bank of England, from April 14, 1812, to Dec. 10, 1812:—

2,326,244 silver tokens, of 3s.
each..... £348,936 12
1,347,766 ditto, of 1s. 6d.
each..... 101,082 9

£450,019 1

Amount of all the silver tokens issued by the Bank of England, from July 9, 1811, to Dec. 10, 1812:—

9,548,690 silver tokens, of
3s. each..... £1,432,303 10 0
4,708,937 ditto, of 1s. 6d.
each..... 353,170 5 6

£1,785,473 15 6

N.B. The tokens are of the dollar standard. The weight of the 3s. token is 9 dwts. 11 grs.; the weight of the 1s. 6d. token is 4 dwts. 17½ grs.

Russian Fleet.—The following is a correct list of the Russian fleet arrived at Chatham:

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Chabroy.....	110	Com. Butchensky.
Patricefavi.....	74	Rear-Adm. Karopka.
		Capt. Butchensky.
Smeloy.....	80	Ogleby.
Trechsvotitel.....	74	Rose.
Borey.....	74	Ratmanof.
Severdaja Suesda.....	74	Povunenien.
Jupiter.....	74	Com. Boyle.
Orël.....	74	Capt. Durnoff.
Miranosetz.....	74	Moore.
Tshesma.....	74	Shishmaneff.
Vinera.....	36	Heldebrand.

Sverborg.....	36	Adm. Tate.
		Capt. Butchensky.
Bustroy.....	36	Nivelsky.
Archipelago.....	36	Polozoff.
Melpomen.....	24	Waselefsky.
Germyon.....	24	Bojadanoff.
Gancz, brig.....	18	Capt. Lieut. Gshingel.
Nord Agler.....	74	Vice-Adm. Crown.
		Capt. Hamilton.
Netron.....	74	Mitkoff.
Tröcharach.....	74	Ternofsky.
Svetoslaf.....	74	Stepanoff.
Podedanoscetz.....	64	Disvowith.

A Custom more Honoured in the Breach, than the Observance.

The Bull-Running.—It will be gratifying to many "town-born" readers of our paper, who are at present removed from the scenes of their boyish days, to hear that the bull-running day here, last Saturday (Nov. 14) yielded extraordinary sport, and that the bull was the best that had been supplied for this carnival these many years. He stood nobly on the defensive until late in the afternoon, and would suffer no indignities with impunity.—At one time, whilst in a paddock in Scotgate, two of his tormentors happening to disagree, stripped for a pugilistic encounter, and were dividing the attention of the mob at some little distance, when the indignant bull ran furiously among the assembly, selected one of the combatants, threw him into the air, and then received him on his descent at full length on his back, to the extreme admiration of the fugitive crowd: Numbers of persons were tossed in the course of the day; and a boy of Scotgate, named Tyars, was dangerously gored.—On account of the sport afforded, the bull was given up in the evening to the butchers, by whom he was found; and not slaughtered and divided by the mob, as of late years.—To such of our "unknowing" readers as may (rather naturally) turn up their hands and eyes at this recital, it will be necessary to say, that the butchers of Stamford hold, for their mutual use, a valuable piece of meadow land, on the condition of finding a bull yearly on the 13th of November, to be run or baited by the inhabitants. The practice is extremely ancient here, and the day is observed by the suspension of all "other business," as the bull ranges up and down the whole town.—Attempts have been made to prevent this extraordinary interruption of order, but unsuccessfully; and it is now connived at, as one of those evils that increases from an effort to smother it; and as not being likely to infect other towns by example! Persons of respectability follow the bull at Stamford, who would be affronted with the imputation of doing any thing else on a parity with such a proceeding. Such is the influence of early habit!—(From the Stamford Mercury).

Advanced value of Land.—The church

lands in Somersetshire have lately risen greatly in value (from the large inclosures and other causes) so that the deanery of Wells, just vacant by the death of Dr. Lukin, is above £2000 a year.

Curious Marriage.—A curious marriage took place lately at the parish church of St. Margeret, Westminster, between an elderly couple, whose united ages made 156 years, the bride being 80, and the bridegroom 76. They had a courtship of nearly 40 years, and had never come to a determination of having the marriage rites performed until the present time, when the bridegroom was led to church upon crutches, amidst the continued acclamations of upwards of 400 spectators, who were assembled in the church-yard, with ribbons in their hats.

Meteor.—Between nine and ten on Sunday Dec. 13 a meteor appeared in the air in a northern direction from this city, which created considerable alarm to numerous spectators, and was perceptible for nearly two minutes: to the eye it was apparently as large as a full moon, and very brilliant, resembling a ball of clear fire, and diffused a light that illumined the earth to a great distance and emitted a sulphureous heat: at Newton St. Cyre, the inhabitants feared it would burst on them, as it seemed to incline downwards, but it afterwards took its course upwards, and retired into a cloud.—(*Exeter Paper.*)

Loss of Lives by Ice breaking.—Sunday, December 13, twenty-six persons were drowned, by the breaking of the ice, at Duxbury, near Chorley, in Lancashire. It was occasioned by two men fighting, when the people gathering together on the ice to witness the fray, the ice gave way, and the above number lost their lives.

In another place sixteen boys sliding on ice were all drowned together, by the ice giving way.

IRELAND.

Fatal Consequences of Mutiny.—The following article, giving an account of a mutiny, successful in the first instance, but attended ultimately with the loss of the lives of all those concerned, is extracted from the Belfast Chronicle:—"Dec: 19, on Thursday morning, about three o'clock, the new raised men on board the Neptune tender, lying in the Lough, broke through the press room, and took possession of the vessel. After confining the crew of the tender below, and securing the hatches, they lowered down the boat, and twenty-six, chiefly impressed men, effected their escape, and proceeded towards shore. Owing, however, to the tempestuous weather, or their ignorance of the Channel, it is supposed the boats struck on the banks, and the men attempting to wade to land, it is feared have all perished, as at daylight one of the boats was found near Mr. R.

Getty's, and two dead bodies lying near it. One of the bodies only could be got at, the other was too far in the mud. Six hats and several bundles of clothes were also picked up. The body of the man was brought up to town, but has not yet been owned.

SCOTLAND.

Peers elected.—At Holyrood House, at the election of sixteen peers to represent the Scots nobility in Parliament, the following noblemen were chosen:—

	Votes.		Votes.
Marq. of Queensbury* 50		Earl of Aboyne .. 50	
Earl of Rothes* .. 48		Earl of Aberdeen 51	
Earl of Caithness .. 39		Earl of Glasgow 40	
Earl of Home .. 40		Lord Forbes .. 45	
Earl of Kellie .. 50		Lord Saltoun .. 42	
Earl of Dalhousie .. 50		Lord Gray* .. 45	
Earl of Selkirk .. 47		Lord Sinclair .. 43	
Earl of Balcarras .. 49		Lord Napier .. 44	

Those marked * were elected in the room of the Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Haddington, and Lord Cathcart.

Votes were also given for the following noblemen, viz:

Duke of Roxburgh .. 1	Lord Colville .. 1
Earl of Strathmore .. 1	Lord Reay .. 14
Earl of Northesk .. 17	Lord Kinnaird .. 20

After the return was declared by the clerks, Lord Kinnaird protested against it, and expressed his intention of appealing elsewhere.

Trade of Scotland.—Comparative view of the trade of Scotland in the half year ending July 5, 1812, and in the corresponding period of 1811:—

Official value of imports into Scotland in the half year ended	
5th July 1811 £1,168,321 11 5	
Do. in the half year ended 5th July, 1812 1,283,524 14 7	

Excess in 1812 £115,203 3 2	
Official value of exports from Scotland in the half year ended	
5th July 1811 £1,821,495 7 1	
Do. in the half year ended 5th July 1812 2,695,671 9 2	

Excess in 1812 £874,176 2 1	
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Caution to Travellers.—As Mr. Linwood was lately on his way to the market town of Stranaer, in company with several other farmers, some people were employed in cutting down fir-trees on the road side, one of which unfortunately fell on Mr. Linwood, and killed him on the spot.

Fatal Want of Caution.—At the mill of Elrick, near Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 15th Dec. the miller of the name of Walher, his wife, and a child, were all found dead in their sleeping apartment. The preceding evening, a quantity of wet sheffings of corn had been put on the fire, for the purpose of keeping it in, and the smoke thereby, occasioned this melancholy catastrophe.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Dec. 28, 1812.

*So struck with dread and anguish fell the Fiend,
And to his crew, that sat consulting, brought
Joyless triumphs of his hop'd success,
Ruin, and DESPERATION, and DISMAY.*

MILTON.

On various occasions in life it is well to look back to the past, and consider what at such or such a moment have been our desires. The merchant who pants after the possession of a million, would have been happy some years ago, had the sum of a hundred thousand pounds been assured to him: he who now possesses a fine estate, would scarcely believe formerly that he ever should call a foot of land *his own*:—yet he craves, more—more.—Such is the mercantile John Bull; and John Bull the Politician is precisely the counterpart of his brother. Would he have been satisfied, at the time when Buonaparte crossed the Niemen, on his irruption into Russia, had the contents of the following bulletin been *insured* to his expectation? He would not have believed them for joy: even the Panorama, which hazarded a glimpse of an approach to them, got severely censured for its credulous anticipation: yet now when so much beyond expectation is accomplished, John Bull suffers the pangs of disappointment because the Emperor and King has escaped with his life, though alone,—and though he has lost in his madness, an army of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN!

John knows that this army, with its *armamentalia* has been five years in preparation; that it has drained the coffers of the Corsican to the last penny, and beyond the last penny; that all the powers of Europe have been equally drained, and their remaining resources are insufficient to meet their domestic demands:—he knows that men lost, horses lost, cannon lost, ammunition lost,—with the multiplicity of accoutrements that attends a numerous army, cannot be speedily replaced, even were money forthcoming to pay for them: he knows that public opinion once taking a turn sets no bounds in its antipathy;—and above all, that a series of blunders marks that incipient fatuity, the consequences of which can only be averted by a miracle. Yet with all this, and much more before his eyes, John regrets bitterly that the Emperor and King has *escaped*. What then! is it impossible that he *personally* is reserved for some still more striking exhibition of vengeance? Death in the field of battle were honorable for a soldier:—to live despoiled for a short time longer, a spectacle in proof of the miseries of ambition, and the retribution

of Providence;—to exist a few more days in the agonies of disappointed schemes, amid the mortification of sneering friends and the shouts of triumphant enemies,—with a close of the disastrous career by some *distinguished* death,—were not this infinitely more striking, and infinitely more instructive? Perhaps the nations at large have to learn a lesson from occurrences, not distant. We must awhile forbear from urging our own gratification too pertinaciously: the world may be more interested in the closing scene of the tyrant, and his tyranny, than we who cannot look into futurity may suppose. In the mean while we insert the picture he has drawn of the actual state of his affairs, as resulting from his northern expedition.

Twenty-ninth Bulletin.

Paris, Dec. 17.

Molodetschno, Dec. 3.

To the 6th of November the weather was fine, and the movements of the army were executed with success. The cold weather began on the 7th; from that moment we *every night* lost several hundred horses, and numbers of men died in consequence of bivouacking. Arrived at Smolensko, we had already lost *many* cavalry and artillery horses.

The Russian army, from Volhynia, was opposed to our right; our right quitted the Minsk line of operations and took for the pivot of its operations the Warsaw line. On the 9th, the Emperor was informed, at Smolensko of this change in the line of operations, and conceived what the enemy would do. However *hard* it appeared to him to put himself in movement during so *CRUEL* a season, the *new state of things demanded it*. He expected to arrive at Minsk, or at least upon the Beresina *before the enemy*; on the 13th, he quitted Smolensko; on the 16th, he slept at Krasno.

The cold, which began the 7th, suddenly increased, and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the thermometer was 16 and 18 degrees below the freezing point.

The roads were covered with ice; the cavalry, artillery, and baggage horses, perished every night, not only by *hundreds*, but by *THOUSANDS*, particularly the German and French horses.

In a few days, *more than 30,000 horses perished*; our cavalry were on foot; our artillery and baggage were without conveyance. *It was necessary to abandon and destroy a good part of our cannon, ammunition and provisions.*

The army, so fine on the 6th, was very different on the 14th,—almost without cavalry, without artillery, without transports. Without cavalry, we could not reconnoitre a quarter of a league's distance: without artillery, we could not risk a battle, and firmly await it: it was requisite to march, in order not to be constrained to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from desiring; it was requisite to occupy a certain space, not to be turned, and that too without cavalry, which led and connected the columns,

This difficulty, joined to a cold which suddenly came on, rendered our situation MISERABLE. Those men, whom nature had not sufficiently steeled to be above all the chances of fate and fortune, appeared shook, lost their gaiety and good humour, and DREAMED but of misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom she had created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety and ordinary manners, and saw fresh glory in the different difficulties to be surmounted.

The enemy, who saw upon the roads traces of that FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY which had overtaken the French army, endeavoured to take advantage of it. He surrounded all the columns with his Cossacks, who carried off, like the Arabs in the deserts, the trains and carriages which separated. This contemptible cavalry, which only make noise, and is not capable of penetrating through a company of voligeurs, rendered themselves formidable by favour of circumstances. Nevertheless, the enemy had to repent of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake: they were overthrown by the Viceroy, before whom they were placed, and lost many men.

The Duke of Elchingen, with 3,000 men, had blown up the ramparts of Smolensko: he was surrounded, and found himself in a critical position, but he extricated himself from it with that intrepidity by which he is distinguished. After having kept the enemy at a distance from him during the whole day of the 18th, and constantly repulsed him, at night, he made a movement to the right, passed the Borysthènes, and deceived all the calculations of the enemy.

On the 19th, the army passed the Borysthènes at Orza; and the Russian army being fatigued, and having lost a great number of men, ceased from its attempts.

The army of Volhynia had inclined, on the 16th, upon Minsk, and marched upon Borisow. General Dombrowski defended the bridge-head of Borisow with 3,000 men. On the 23d, he was forced, and obliged to evacuate his position.

The enemy then passed the Beresina, marching upon Bala; the division Lambert formed the advance guard.

The second corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, which was at Tscherein, had received orders to march upon Borisow, to secure to the army the passage of the Beresina.

On the 25th, the Duke of Reggio met the division Lambert, four leagues from Borisow, attacked and defeated it, took 2,000 prisoners, 6 pieces of cannon, 500 baggage waggons of the army of Volhynia, and threw the enemy on the right bank of the Beresina.

General Berkeim, with the 4th cuirassiers, distinguished himself by a fine charge. The enemy could only secure his safety by burning the bridge, which is more than 300 toises in length. Nevertheless, the enemy occupied all the passages of the Beresina: this river is 40 toises wide, and had much floating ice on it, but its banks are covered with marshes 300 toises long, which present great obstacles in clearing it. The enemy's general had placed his four divisions at the different debouches where he presumed the French army would attempt to pass.

On the 26th, at break of day, the Emperor,

after having deceived the enemy by different movements made during the day of the 25th, marched upon the village of Studzeanka, and caused in spite of an enemy's division, and in its presence, two bridges to be thrown over the river. The Duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy, and led him fighting, two hours. The enemy retired upon the *tête du pont* of Borisow. General Legrand, an officer of the first rate merit, was badly but not dangerously wounded. During the whole day of the 26th and 27th, the army passed.

The Duke of Belluno, commanding the 9th corps, had received orders to follow the movements of the Duke of Reggio, to form the rear guard, and keep in check the Russian army from the Dwina, which followed him. Partonneaux's division formed the rear guard of this corps.

On the 27th, at noon, the Duke of Belluno arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzeanka.

Partonneaux's division set out at night from Borisow. A brigade of this division, which formed the rear-guard, and which was charged with burning the bridge, marched at seven in the evening, and arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock; it sought its first brigade and its General, who had departed two hours before, and which it had not met with in its route. Its researches were in vain; some uneasiness was then conceived. All we have since been able to learn is, that the first brigade set out at five o'clock, missed its way at six, went to the right in place of proceeding to the left, and marched two or three leagues in this direction; that during the night, and benumbed with cold, it rallied at seeing the enemy's fires, which it took for those of the French army. Thus surrounded, it was taken. This cruel mistake must have caused us a loss of 2,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. Reports state, that the general of division was not with his column, and had marched alone.

Borisow having been evacuated, the armies of the Dwina and Volhynia communicated; they planned an attack on the 28th, at break of day.

In this battle, the army of Volhynia suffered much. The Duke of Reggio was wounded, but his wound is not dangerous. He received a ball in his side.

The next day (the 29th) we remained on the field of battle. We had to make our choice between two routes,—that to Minsk, and that to Wilna. The road to Minsk led through the middle of a forest, and of uncultivated marshes, where it was impossible for the army to subsist itself. On the contrary, the road to Wilna led through a very fine country. The army being without cavalry, deficient of ammunition and HORRIBLY FATIGUED by 50 days' march, carrying in its train all the sick and wounded of so many battles, stood greatly in need of getting to its magazines.

On the 30th, the head quarters were at Plechnitsi; on the 1st of December at Slaiske; and on the 3d, at Molodetschuo, where the army received the first convoys from Wilna.

To say that the army stands in need of re-establishing its discipline, of refreshing itself, of re-mounting its cavalry, completing its artillery, and its materials, this is the result of the expo-

which has just been made. ITS REPOSE IS OF THE FIRST NECESSITY.

The generals, officers, and soldiers have suffered greatly from want. Numbers have lost their baggage by the loss of their horses, and several by the effect of the Cossacks' ambushes. The Cossacks have taken numbers of isolated persons, of geographical engineers, who were taking positions, and of wounded officers, who were marching without precaution, preferring running the risk, to marching slowly, and going with the convoy.

In all these movements the Emperor has been continually marching in the middle of his Guards—the cavalry commanded by the Duke Istria, and the infantry commanded by the Duke of Dantzic.

Our cavalry was dismounted to such a degree, that it was necessary to collect the Officers, who had still a horse remaining, in order to form four companies of 150 men each.

The generals there performed the functions of captains, and the colonels those of subalterns. This SACRED SQUADRON, commanded by General Grouchy, and under the orders of the King of Naples, did not lose sight of the Emperor in all these movements. The health of his Majesty was never better.

Unhappily, we are not able, as yet, to communicate the full history of these momentous transactions, as it will appear. We are fully persuaded that this is the shadow of the truth: it is a kind of wizard annunciation; as is said by those would-be cunning sorcerers,

The coming events cast their shadows before.

For the credibility of this opinion we appeal to the following

INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM THE VICEROY OF ITALY, EUGENE NAPOLEON, TO THE PRINCE OF NEUCHÂTEL, FROM SALSALIE, OCT. 27 (Nov. 3), 1812.

"I have the honour to acquaint your highness, that I put myself in motion this morning at four o'clock, but the difficulties of the ground, and the slippery ice, have occasioned such obstacles to the march of my corps of the army, that its head alone could arrive here at six in the evening, and the tail of the columns was compelled to take up a position two leagues in the rear.

"From two till five o'clock the enemy made his appearance on my right. He attacked nearly at the same time the head, the centre, and the tail of my columns, with artillery, Cossacks, and dragoons. In the van-guard he found a gap, of which he took advantage to make an inroad, and carry off two regimental cannon, which were on a steep declivity, and at some distance from their escorts. The 9th regiment of infantry hastened to the spot, but the pieces were already carried off.

"The enemy fired on our rear-guard with four pieces of cannon, and General Orsano believes, though without affirming it as certain, that he saw some infantry. On each of the other points the enemy had two pieces of cannon.

"Your highness will readily perceive, that, embarrassed by my heavy baggage, which has been replaced in my hands, and by a numerous artillery, of the horses attached to which, FOUR HUNDRED, without exaggeration, have died this day, my situation is critical enough. Nevertheless, I shall continue my movement very early to-morrow morning, in order to reach Pologhi. There I shall expect information, and according to what I learn there, I will decide on marching either to Douchoutchina, or to Pnevno.

"I must not conceal from your highness, that after using every effort in my power; I have yet found it IMPOSSIBLE TO DRAG MY ARTILLERY, and that in this respect, VERY GREAT SACRIFICES MUST BE EXPECTED. To day many pieces were spiked and buried. —I am, &c.

LETTER FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME, AT THE TIME OF CROSSING THE RIVER VOP, OCT. 27 (NOV. 8), 1812.

"Herewith inclosed I address to your highness the letter which I wrote you yesterday, but which did not reach you, the officer who was the bearer having been misled by his guide.

"Your highness will be surprised at learning that I am still only upon the Vop. I nevertheless set out this morning from Saselie at five o'clock; but the road is so cut up with ravins, that incredible efforts were necessary to advance even thus far. It is with pain that I feel myself under the severe necessity of acknowledging to you the sacrifices which we have made to accelerate our march. These three last days have cost us two-thirds of the artillery of this corps of the army. Yesterday about 400 horses died; and to-day, perhaps, double that number have perished, EXCLUSIVE of the great number of horses which I have caused to be put on for the military baggage, and that of individuals. Whole trains of horses have perished, in the harness at once. Many of them have been even three times renewed.

"To-day this corps of the army has not been disturbed in its march. We have perceived only a few Cossacks, without artillery, which appears to me rather uncommon; but if we are to believe the report of a Voltigeur sent out a marauding, it would appear that a column of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, was marching in the same direction with us, namely, upon Douchoutchina. This night I send forward a strong reconnaissance upon

Donchoutchina, where I hope to be to-morrow, should the enemy not oppose to me a serious resistance; for I must not conceal from your highness, that these three days of suffering have so dispirited the soldier, that I believe him at this moment very little capable of making any effort. Numbers of men are dead of hunger or cold, and others in despair have suffered themselves to be taken by the enemy.—I am, &c."

These speak distinctly: and with equal distinctness, though in different terms speaks a letter written by the man, (*the man!*) himself. The early part of this epistle which did not reach its destination, commands an application to the King of Prussia for more troops to replace those destroyed; then follow directions well deserving notice. He says,

"The same language must be held to Austria, the same to Bavaria, at Stutgard, and every where else. I not only desire that reinforcements be sent to me, but I ALSO WISH THAT THEIR FORCE MAY BE EXAGGERATED; and that those Sovereigns do order to be inserted in their Gazettes, not only the great number of troops which they send off, but that they also DOUBLE the number in their

* The subjoined has been presented to us as a list of that army (now either destroyed or reduced to a herd of wretched wanderers) which Buonaparte took with him into Russia, with other hopes, and in different trim. None of the numbers will create any surprise except those of Poland; and in this estimation is probably included the whole of the insurrection which the great Friend of human liberty contrived to raise there:—

Poles	60,000
Saxons	20,000
Austrians	30,000
Bavarians	30,000
Prussians	22,000
Westphalians	20,000
Wurtemberghers	8,000
Badeners	8,000
Darmstadters	4,000
Gotha and Weimar	2,000
Wurtzburg and Franconia	5,000
Mecklenburgh, Nassau, and small Princes	5,000
Italians and Neapolitans	20,000
Spain and Portugal	4,000
Swiss	10,000
French	250,000
	<hr/> 498,000

Including 60,000 cavalry, besides 40,000 horses for artillery and train, being 1,200 pieces of cannon.—(*Times*, Dec. 17.)

* Compare the estimate, page 406.

statements; and it is to be well understood, that the Prussian corps at present at Meme is not to be included in these reinforcements. I pray God to take you into his holy keeping
Moscow, Oct. 16, 1812.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

It is worth while to trace the order of events.

Sept. 14. The French entered Moscow.

Oct. 5. Gen. Lauriston, sent to the Russian head quarters—with proposals.

19. Preparations making for the evacuation of Moscow.

23. The Kremlin, or Citadel-Palace of Moscow blown up, by the French.

24. The battle of Mala-Yaroslowitz: the French attempting to penetrate to the Southern provinces, are repulsed. The town taken and lost eleven times.

25. At 7 o'clock in the morning, 6,000 Cossacks attack the spot where Buonaparte had slept the night before, but he was removed.

27. Buonaparte gives up his intention, and determines to retire by Smolensko.

Nov. 8. He arrives at Smolensko. Winter set in, with all its severities, on the 6th. He confesses the destruction of thousands of horses and men by the frost.

Sir Robert Wilson describes the march on the main road as one which exhibited scenes of destruction, without example in modern war, from the number of dead and dying men, and carcasses of horses, many of them cut up for food; peasants' houses every where on fire, ammunition carriages blowing up, and quantities of wreck of every description.

It may be observed that the frost is set in, and is stated to have been from 10 to 15 degrees.—Reaumur.

The effect of famine, fatigue, and cold upon a flying army, through a country full of exasperated peasants, may be easily understood.

10. Gen. Augereau, with 2,000 men, going to reinforce Buonaparte, lay down their arms before the Russians.

16, 17, 18. Fighting. On the 17th, Napoleon commanded in person; and left the field of battle at *fall speed*.

The French lost in prisoners above 9,000 men.

On the 18th. Marshall Ney attacks the Russians, with all the violence of despair. He is wounded, but escapes: his corps, 12,000 men demand quarter. All their baggage, cannon, &c. is taken. They surrendered at midnight.

From this time, the total destruction of the French army anxiously expected:—their losses being incalculable, as appears from the 29th Bulletin.

Napoleon entered Russia with about 360,000 men; with 12,00 pieces of cannon; and every military preparation in proportion:—He has brought back—HIMSELF!

In our last, we ventured to conjecture that the French armies drawn together in the centre of Spain, would advance to look at Lord Wellington, and after venting their rage in words, would retire. They have, it seems, fulfilled our conjecture: and if report may be credited, events in Russia have relieved his Lordship in Spain. France was left destitute of troops, or nearly so, in order to attack Russia: at present, it is whispered, that the symptoms of discontent are so strong in France, that troops from Spain are marching thither, as the most important Province of the two, in which to preserve the shadow of Corsican authority. The Spaniards have been relieved, by the consequences of the battle of Salamanca: they may now exert themselves to good purpose, if so determined.

As to the state of things in France, we are led to imagine, that the agonies of public expectation, are strongly felt throughout that country. The truth is about to be disclosed; and when it is fully known, the consequences may be more than equal to what fancy assigns. We expect, that they will prove very long in their detail, and very important.

Germany is more than ever on tip-toe waiting and wishing events. That country has long been the prey of despair: despair, at length, seems about to be forced to quit his hold, and give place to hope. From private information we learn, that the distresses of the people, have been at a height, which none acquainted with England only can guess at. They have felt the loss of relatives, of substance, of quiet, and of promised advantages, with a severity, proportionate to their natural feelings and their deluded expectations.

To mention Prussia or Austria would be premature: we expect to have occasion to report on their conduct with its consequences, in a future paper. Lord Walpole is gone from Petersburg to Vienna, on a mission, to which all must wish success.

Turkey has been agitated by French intrigues; but the story of Moscow, with the forced retreat from thence, has taught the Mussulmans caution. A single false step might ruin the Turkish Empire in Europe.

Since our last, America has been foiled in a second attack on Canada, under circumstances extremely mortifying to her officers. It should seem that the men forced their general to action, by threats of returning home unless he complied; and when he had complied, they chose for themselves, whether to support him or not, in the expedition on

which they had engaged him. The Americans, who ventured into Canada, with their officers (about 2,500 men) were taken; unhappily the English General, Brock, was killed early in the action. By Sea, the heavy American frigates, with British seamen on board, at present, are more than equal to British frigates of smaller dimensions: we must expect losses, till some of our stronger vessels, spared now from the Baltic, perhaps, can reach that coast. The American President has met Congress with a speech full of war, uncommonly long, dull and prosing.

Our readers will learn with pleasure from our State of Trade, that the manufacturing energy of this country experiences a revival. "Work for the willing," is likely once more to be inscribed on the seats of labour: and should trade answer to the preparations made for supporting it, we shall see guineas as radiant and as plentiful as ever: they are, it seems, fallen in their smuggling price. This is much better than our last report; and as a revival, it comes in good time; the expences of the state, for the ensuing year, will be heavy. But if commerce flourishes, and our enemy is cast down, the issue of the contest will approach with lively steps. The balance of events we incline to think is decidedly preponderating; and we see no reason to fear its weight in behalf of our enemies.

We have delayed the press to the latest moment, in order to insert if possible, the conclusion of this eventful history:—but, the following addition, are all as yet in our power.

The following extracts are from a Paper published in Russia.

"Moscow alone will present us with a lamentable picture of the most unheard-of enormities. The enemy entered it without the smallest opposition on the part of our forces, as well as without any resistance of the inhabitants, who had mostly quitted the city beforehand. No blood that the enemy had shed there, had given him any motive for rage or revenge. One would imagine, that such circumstances, mere regard for the honor of his country would have induced him to preserve this ancient metropolis, which had stood and been embellished by ages; for none, surely, but a madman would covet the glory of Erostratus, who set the Temple of Diana on fire at Ephesus. But what was the case? Hardly had he entered it, when his furious soldiers, officers, and even generals, ran pillaging about the houses, breaking, bruising, cutting in pieces, and scattering like madmen, in all directions, every thing that they could not carry away; looking-glasses, crystals, porcelain, paintings, furniture, earthenware, &c.; wines, which they could neither drink nor take with them, they

let into the streets; books they rent, tore, and threw about. But this was not enough: unhappy Moscow, a prey to these depredations, burst out into flames in numerous places; numbers of magnificent buildings were reduced to ashes, as well as those very houses, where, but a little time before, their own countrymen, notwithstanding it was time of war, were peaceably carrying on their trade! But this was still not enough: the walls of those houses which had been plundered, and which had not been entirely destroyed by the fire, they took the pains to batter down with their cannon."

"In many places numbers of women were lying violated, mutilated, and dead; in others, the tombs and coffins were broken open for the sake of plundering the bodies of the deceased. Neither were these abominations and enormities yet sufficient: the doors of the temples of God were forced open,—the images stripped of their ornaments,—priests' vestments torn to pieces,—the holy shrines of Saints destroyed and scattered on the floor."

"Having met on the field of battle with signal defeats, and seeing himself driven out of Moscow, he gives himself up to the fullness of his fury, and vents it in a last effort, by blowing up the Kremlin, and the places of divine worship."

"Although there certainly may be some monsters in every well-ordered nation, yet when every individual of whole armies is a monster, robber, incendiary, murderer, violator, insulter and defiler of the sanctuary itself, it is impossible that morality should exist in such a nation. The mind of man does not become wicked and ungodly all at once; but it becomes so, little by little,—by example,—by seduction, from the general and slowly-instilled poison of infidelity and corruption."

This conduct is contrasted with that of the British: the writer says:

"In the last war with England, the enemy always paid in ready money for whatever they took from private individuals; and while they were at Nargen, having observed a fire on that island, sent immediately some men from their own ships to assist in extinguishing it."

In ordinary circumstances we should pity the sufferings of a retreating army:—ravaged by their enemy, by hunger, cold, fatigue, despair, and exhaustions of every kind. We have pitied the individuals who composed this army; but our pity was greatly abated on reading the foregoing article from the Russian papers, in which these soldiers are charged as men, with committing atrocities of every kind. We have annexed a paragraph or two from that paper, for the consideration of our readers; in our minds the inference is—that it is far from impossible that Providence by their sufferings is punishing the personal

guilt of these men, as well as the personal and political profligacy of their emperor.

Among the most remarkable events of the present period, one which no mortal foresight could have anticipated, a short time ago, is that of the Russian fleet being sent to Britain for safety! The restoration of confidence between the two countries, was not beyond probability; but that the necessity should exist for the retirement of the fleet itself, from the dreaded grasp of France, is wonderful;—and that it should retire to Britain, is more wonderful still! What thinks the shade of Catherine II. of this manoeuvre, if permitted to flit abroad around the place, of her former residence?—Her superb palace at Moscow, burnt by Gallic intruders, by Gallic *soi-disant* brothers and friends, and her fleet, the favourite object of her assiduity and patronage, sailing for that island against which she directed all the energies of her famous Armed Neutrality!

With regard to the war in Spain; we learn nothing contrary to our opinion that it is brought to a sort of a stand: and so most probably it will continue till the full effect of the revolution of fortune in the North is known, what then may occur, none can foretell; but the general feeling of the public mind, at this moment is, that the Marquis of Wellington has conquered in Russia by his counsel, as in Spain by his courage and generalship.

Not long ago the Parisians were on tiptoe to know all how and about the famous M. Degen—the flying man; they then laughed at the farce got up on the theatre de Vaudeville—in which an old man was so earnestly intent on seeing M. Degen fly in the field of air, that his daughter had a convenient opportunity for a flight with her lover across the fields on the banks of the Seine. Now, they have seen a much more wonderful flying man—a FLYING EMPEROR! of their own. A *fuyard* of such marvellous rapidity of motion, that not a single *compagnon de voyage* in an army of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN could keep up with him—no; not even accompany him half way.

We are assured that letters received by a noble lord from Paris, report as a fact that a disturbance at the theatre Feydeau, on the night of the publication of the twenty-ninth bulletin, was really occasioned by the violence of the people in pelting and demolishing the bust of Buonaparte which decorated the scene.—What farther excesses may be expected, none can say.

Though apparently separated from the north of Europe, by a distance which might seem to preclude her from participating in events that have happened in that region, yet we conceive that America will feel the reverses which have befallen her tyrannical instigator.

We have heard nothing of the result of Joel Barlow's mission to Moscow. Did he arrive in time to witness the flight of his leader the Emperor and King, or was his presence an additional reason for the disguise under which the Great Napoleon quitted the snow-clad plains of the North?

The division of popular opinion in America, is strongly expressed by a particular mention in the Speech of the American President; we mean the refusal of the Northern Colonies to suffer their militia to act *offensively* against the British. This was suspected; but was not ascertained, till this message proclaimed it to the world. That a *kind* of understanding involving the exercise of neutrality had been formed between certain towns on the coast, we knew; but not that their whole provinces in public capacity had so strongly declared their sentiments. He says,

"Among the incidents to the measures of the war, I am constrained to advert to the refusal of the governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut to furnish the required detachments of militia towards the defence of the maritime frontier. The refusal was founded on a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution relating to the militia. The correspondence, which will be laid before you, contains the requisite information on the subject. It is obvious, that if the authority of the United States to call into service and command the militia for the public defence can be thus frustrated, even in a state of declared war, and of course under apprehensions of invasion pending war, they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it, and that the public safety may have no other resource than those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of our free government, and against the necessity of which the militia were meant to be a constitutional bulwark."

The pecuniary resources of America to meet the expences of the war in which she is engaged appear to us to be but very moderate. The president recommends that the officers of the army, should be rendered *comfortable* in their stations: since few men of talent, choose to engage in the service: he complains also of the tardiness of the recruits in filling up the lines of the troops, and advises, that *additional temptations* should be held out to the youthful population, to venture into the tented field. Of this, however, the cost may prove beyond his estimate. In a people acquiring wealth by commerce, with rapidity, and where daily labour meets with such high wages, as it does in America, men will not be tempted to become soldiers by moderate rewards—always adding the opposition of principle to the cause they are engaged to support.

"The receipts into the treasury during the

year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded sixteen millions and an half of dollars, which have been sufficient to defray all the demands of the treasury to that day, including a necessary reimbursement of near three millions of the principal of the public debt. In these receipts are included a sum of near 8,850,000, received on account of the loans authorised by the acts of last session; the whole sum actually obtained on loan amounts to 11 millions of dollars, the residue of which being receivable subsequent to the 30th of September, will, together with the current revenue, enable us defray all the expences of the current year.

"The duties on the late unexpected importation of British manufactures will render the revenue of the ensuing year more productive than could have been anticipated.

"With a view to that vigorous prosecution of the war, to which our national faculties are adequate, the attention of Congress will be particularly drawn to the insufficiency of the existing provisions for filling up the military establishment. Such is the happy condition of our country, arising from the facility of subsistence, and the high wages for every species of occupation, that, notwithstanding the augmented inducements provided at the last Session, a partial success only has attended the recruiting service. The deficiency has been necessarily supplied during the campaign by other than regular troops, with all the inconveniences and expences incident to them. The remedy lies in establishing more favourably for the private soldier, the proportion between his recompense and the term of his enlistment: and it is a subject which cannot too soon or too seriously be taken into consideration. The same insufficiency has been experienced in the provision for volunteers made by an Act of the last Session. The recompense for the service required in this case, is still less attractive than in the other; and although patriotism alone has sent into the field some valuable corps of that description, those alone who can afford the sacrifice, can reasonably be expected to yield to the impulse. It will merit consideration also, whether, as auxiliary to the security of our frontier, corps may not be advantageously organized, with a restriction of their services to particular districts convenient to them; and whether the local or occasional services of marines or others in the sea-port towns, under a similar organization, would not be a proper addition to the means of their defence. I recommend a provision for an increase of the general officers of the army, the deficiency of which has been illustrated by the number and distance of separate commands, which the cause of the war, and the advantage of the service, have required: and I cannot press too strongly, on the earliest attention of the legislature,

the importance of re-organization of the staff establishment, with a view to render more distinct and definite the relations and responsibilities of its several departments: that there is room for improvements which will materially promote both economy and success, in what appertains to the army and the war, is equally inculcated by the examples of other countries, and by the experience of our own.

"A revision of the militia laws, for the purpose of rendering them more systematic, and better adapting them to emergencies of the war, is at this time particularly desirable. Of the additional ships authorised to be fitted for service, two will be shortly ready to sail; a third is under repair, and delay will be avoided in the repair of the residue. Of the appropriations for the purchase of materials for ship-building, the greater part has been applied to that object, and the purchases will be continued with the balance. The enterprising spirit which has characterised our naval force and its success, both in restraining insults and depredations on our coasts, and in reprisals on the enemy, will not fail to recommend an enlargement upon it.

"Previous to declaration of war, it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory, with a general view to its security; and, in the event of war, to such operations in the uppermost Canada, as would intercept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages; obtain the command of the lake on which that part of Canada borders; and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts.

"Brigadier General Hull was charged with this provisional service, having under his command a body of troops, composed of regulars and of volunteers, from the State of Ohio: having reached his destination, after his knowledge of the war, and possessing discretionary authority to act offensively, he passed into the neighbouring territory of the enemy, with a prospect of an easy and victorious progress. The expedition, nevertheless, terminated unfortunately, not only in a retreat to the town and fort of Detroit, but in the surrender of both, and the gallant corps commanded by that officer.

"At a recent date, an attack was made on a post of the enemy near Niagara, by a detachment of the regular and other forces, under the command of Major-Gen. Van Rensselaer of the militia of the state of New York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in compliance with the aidour of the troops, who executed it with distinguished gallantry, and were for a time victorious; but not receiving the expected support, they were compelled to yield to reinforcements of British regulars and savages. Our loss has been considerable.

DIALOGUE ON THE ADVANTAGES AND EVILS OF LITERARY CRITICISM.

(From the French.)

This subject was proposed by the literary class of the Imperial Institute for a prize essay in oratory, for the year 1813.

Before I proceed to relate the following dialogue, it is necessary to state the circumstances which led to it.

It took place after a great dinner, which according to custom was exceedingly dull; and where we should have heard of nothing, but of the various phenomena of the weather, if it had not been for the presence of a learned person, who undertook to explain the mechanism of Mr. Degen's wings; in the course of a dissertation which was universally pronounced by the ladies to be humorous and instructive in the extreme; a judgement which was acquiesced in by the guests of the other sex, without the exception even of myself; who chose rather to agree with the orator, than to attempt any refutation, apprehensive not without reason, that if opposed, the indefatigable wrangler would nail us to the table for an hour longer, with his arguments.

When we had retired to the drawing-room however, the *savant* did not evince the least inclination to let go his hold;—not content with having reduced us to silence, he pressed solicited, provoked objections; it was in vain to remain silent: to turn one's back—to slip away to another part of the room—our persecutor was relentless; till at length an individual of the sex to which the *peuple* of conversation of right belongs, compassionate the affliction of the company, approached the orator, and with that captivating grace and delicacy which are so peculiarly the attributes of sense and beauty, applauding the erudition he had displayed, so effectually satisfied him of his complete success, that he became silent. He would however, very soon have spoken again, if our benefactress had not, availing herself of the advantage she had gained, given another turn to the conversation. In less than a quarter of an hour, not less than twenty subjects of every degree of importance were fully discussed—Tulna and Potier, Mlle. Delia and Bellock, Aneurion and Mlle. Paulin.

The Jerusalem Delivered and the Fato of Messina; the Pinorand of Antwerp and the Sturgeon;—a confusion of tongues, equal to that of the Tower of Babel pervaded the room. The chief sufferer now was our learned friend, who, unable to slide in a word would unquestionably have taken instant flight, if he had had beneath his arms the wings of the good M. Degen. But this flood of words, soon subdivided itself into a num-

ber of small streams; the company formed groups, each of which discussed in a corner whatever question was most agreeable to them. I was placed by chance near some young persons, who engaged in a conversation about literature; the substance of which was as follows:—

A. I am happy that the Academy has proposed a literary subject for the prize essay of next year.

B. So am I: I am weary of panegyrics.

A. Why so?

B. Because it was impossible to speak the whole truth: because you are compelled to bestow unqualified praise upon the person who is the subject of the discourse: because for the last fifty years, a manufactory of great men has been established at the Academy, and the produce has been multiplied to an extent that is quite alarming;—insomuch that there appears likely to be a deficiency of sculptors to make statues, and of riches to place them in, if made.

A. I cannot persuade myself that there is any, in celebrating men, who have done honour to their country; in doing homage to genius.

B. Be it so; but if genius have said, done, or written fooleries; if genius have promulgated errors, injurious to the interests of mankind, preached up pernicious doctrines, made direct attacks on modesty, and other virtues which adorn human nature. If the torch of this same genius, instead of diffusing a salutary light and warmth, has spread abroad a *conflagration*?—

A. Then the individual who possessed it, ceases to be entitled to the appellation of a *great man*.

B. That is very certain: but we are aware that eulogists study no art with greater diligence than that of dissimulation. For instance, can any one believe that the extremely well written panegyrics on Montaigne, which have obtained prizes of eloquence, contain perfectly true information with respect to that philosopher?—Certainly not: an excellent discourse might be framed out of what has *not* been said of Montaigne by his apologists, because to say it would have been inconsistent with their system.

A. You are possibly in the right; and in what you have said, I find new reasons to be satisfied with the subject proposed. What a number of things may be said on the advantages and evils of criticism!

B. What is your opinion?

A. I conceive the evils to preponderate.

B. Why so?

A. What a question! Is it possible you do not view the subject in the same light as I do! Let us suppose that about a year since, I had written an elegant comedy, that the boxes had been all taken; success almost certain, when a malignant cabal—

B. —Procured it to be damned—that is certainly not a very uncommon misfortune; but does not yet make an evil of criticism.

A. Allow me to go on:—what would be the conduct of impartial journalists upon the occasion? They would at first naturally evince their indignation at the malevolence of the public—which they would take for granted; they would then proceed to analyze the work; to pronounce that the plan was well conceived; the characters well portrayed; the dialogue natural and humorous; the verses neat, witty, and sprightly. Well my friend, was this the case? by no means. The journalists coincided in opinion with the cabal; and yet articles conceived in the worst possible taste, filled with detestable jests, and villanies of all kinds.—I shall certainly enter into a contest with them; and never trust me again, if I do not crush them.

B. Here is a mighty passion, on account of a trifle!—a play!—If you wish to form a sound judgment, pray try and forget your disappointment; and attend to the voice of reason. How would you wish a critique to be framed?

A. Why I would, in the first place, wish it to be *Just*: I would wish for a mild critique—for a critique divested of malice—of gall;—a critique—

B. —Which would not criticise—or, rather, a critique which should, according to the fashion of the Academy, confine itself to panegyric. Here we have what an author would be at!

That the substantial faults of a work should never be attacked—that it should be always admitted to exhibit the true principles of the art,—and that some certain trifling imperfections which do not detract from its general merit should be the only object of criticism. This is precisely what you would have.—With what pleasure you read those *friendly articles* in which the good-natured journalist assures the public, that a play which has been damned on the preceding evening, will be *completely successful*! if the author should have good sense enough “to make a few omissions—to suppress a few passages which were not altogether to the taste of the audience.” This is the sum of the liberty you would allow to criticism.—But, my good Sir! all these efforts of friendship are employed in vain; they can never effect the resurrection of a bad work; and, in fact, they have no other tendency than to encourage mediocrity.

A. Say rather to discourage sterling talent;—and I will prove it.

B. With all my heart:—but tell me, do you reckon on being crowned next year?

A. Certainly.

B. Then you indulge a vain hope; the same thing will occur with respect to the prize of eloquence, which happened to the “Picture of Literature of the eighteenth

century." The prize was put off for three years!

A. Why so?

B. Why! because it will be considered that the work should be executed in a certain manner—upon a certain basis—and according to certain principles.

B. Explain yourself.

A. Well if I must speak more intelligibly—the prize will not be given to any one who does not prove, with much ability, that criticism is not only good for nothing, but that it is even prejudicial to the advancement of letters, and that it necessarily follows, that it should be suppressed and proscribed.

A. Suppressed and proscribed—my opinion.

B. Don't be quite so violent:—you must observe that the thing is to be demonstrated with deliberate coolness and subtility, without allowing it to appear that you are under the influence of passion, or that you are aware of the intentions of the judges.

A. I do not find any difficulty here:

B. So then you are determined to shew no favor whatsoever to poor criticism;—are you aware of what lately happened in Prussia!

A. What have they been wise enough then to prohibit criticism?

B. Listen!—It was conceived that the harvests were becoming less abundant;—and that the reason of it was—that there was an excessive number of sparrows in the woods and fields.—A report of a committee of enquiry proved, that the sparrows eat an immense quantity of grain; and they were in consequence ordered to be destroyed.

A. That was a most excellent decree!

B. The following year there was not a sparrow to be seen:—the weather was as favorable as possible:—the fields were covered with fine crops——

A. And the harvest was ——

B. Much less abundant than before!

A. How came that to pass?

B. I will inform you,

Caterpillars, spiders, and every other species of noxious insects, swarmed in the fields; and consumed the greater part of the crops.——

The sparrows which had been destroyed, were used certainly to eat some good corn; but they fed on chiefly these insects.

What was the consequence of this discovery? Why sparrows were purchased, in order to restock the fields, and woods of the country.

A. I think I begin to perceive the drift of your fable; and so you would infer——

B. That it is better to let the sparrows eat a little corn——

A. What you have said requires to be reflected on, a little: and I shall give it due attention; but I hardly think I can be brought to tolerate journalists; and when I think on the evils of criticism——

B. Think also of its advantages!

PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF AN ORIENTAL MODE OF MUSCULAR EXERCISE.

By M. L. Este, Esq. late Lecturer on Animated Nature, and the Philosophy of the Anima! Economy at the Royal Institution.

Shampooing is an expedient neither known nor understood in this country, but generally used in India and the Levant as a luxury, and often resorted to as a remedy in very high estimation. The operation is performed by people regularly trained to the office, called Shampoo men, and to be agreeable must be done with art: it consists in gently pressing and turning the body, rendered previously supple and pliant by warm and vapour bathing: the Shampoo-man causes the following joints to crack without any trouble—the wrist, the elbow, the shoulder, the vertebrae of the neck and of the back; the instep, the knee, and the hip; and he performs this task as if he were a perfect anatomist. When last in the Mediterranean, I saw and submitted to the operation, which was done in the usual manner; to effect the purpose in the dorsal vertebrae, the Shampooing attendant was placed upon a low chair, and made the bather sit upon the ground before it, putting the knee against the concave part of the back, and laying hold of both shoulders, he suddenly pulled them backwards, and at the same time gave the body an oblique sliding motion, which caused the dorsal articulations to crack with two distinct explosions, nearly similar to the report of a small popgun:—as this was done with much expertness, the sensations were singular, and for a moment rather disagreeable; the Shampooing attendant then began to knead the limbs, grasping, pounding, and gently squeezing the flesh with the whole hands, like so much dough, from the extremities to the centre, thereby removing every sensation of pain, and concluded the business by putting on a camel-hair glove, and by rubbing the skin briskly, which took from it all the porous atheromatous obstructions, and rendered it soft and smooth as satin.—The sensations after stupefying, are certainly very different from sensations of weakness; they are delightful: for in the bath health is admitted at every pore, while the latter process imparts to each particular joint its full freedom and all its latitude of motion, the whole gives an ease, a pliability, a suppleness, and an activity equally invigorating to the mind and to the body, which may serve both to correct the vulgar prejudice of the 'relaxing effects' of warm bathing, and to confirm the justness of the inference the ancients drew of the *mens sana in corpore sano*.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Dec. 20, 1812.

The consequence of an expected opening for commerce on the Continent, by the intervention of Sweden and Russia, has been a general movement in all branches which by possibility could be benefited by that event. Those manufacturers who had suspended operations and held back their capitals, have now brought them forth to open day, and prepared for the resumption of operations. The setting of machinery to work implies the purchase of raw material; and the purchase of raw material quickens and animates the market. It signifies little to the British trader to what ports he sends his goods, provided the return be sure; and if the United States of America exclude his merchandize, if Russia will take it, that more than makes him amends. It is an extraordinary fact, that so soon as one country has been shut against Britain another has been opened. When France was shut, the North was open; when the North was shut, Spain and the Mediterranean were opened; and now peace is established between this country and the extensive empire of Russia. This is rendered more extensive by the connection it maintains with Austria, Hungary, Germany, &c. into which States colonial produce will now find way; not perhaps with all the openness that might be wished; but with equal certainty and equal profit. This has raised the price of such produce at St. Petersburg, from 50 to 100 per cent. And the trade for the opening of Spring is expected to be very great to that country.

The cotton market continues to advance rapidly. The prices rise, almost weekly, 1d. or 2d. per lb. Yet the sales are great: at Liverpool the sales of last week are estimated at 14,000 packages, bought almost entirely by the manufacturers (cotton spinners, &c.) from Manchester, &c. This sudden increase in demand, and advance in the price of cotton, demonstrates that the commercial spirit is again stirring itself; and will give employment to our lately slackly employed looms. Cotton twist is advanced at Manchester 4d. to 6d. per lb. The demand for dye woods is brisk in proportion: on some the price has risen £2 to £3 per ton: on logwood and fustic £1 to £2.

West-India produce generally speaking has participated in the benefit: every description of it has within a few weeks advanced in price from 20 to 30 per cent. The average price of sugar by the London gazette is 49s 8d.

It is remarkable among all this, that the licenses for trade with France produce very little effect.

Such great quantities of coffee have lately been sold, that the buyers are no longer desirous of obtaining more; while the holders will not part with it, at any reduced price. This is the only stationary article. British plantation sugars are higher 1s. or 2s. per cwt. and go off freely. The market for refined sugars is unusually brisk. Rum much as before; pimento briskly demanded, prices rapidly improving.

Turpentine is the only American article for which the demand is lively; there is little rice at the market.

Teas have been sold at the India House, — in the sale just closed, at about 1d. per lb. lower than before; but fine qualities considerably higher, the Hyson especially.

On the Baltic trade itself no very correct opinion can be given at this moment, there being not less than 400 vessels that will be obliged to winter in the ports of that sea; 200 are now in Carlshamn, and more than that number in Carlsrona. This is a great inconvenience to the merchants. It does not appear that any great anxiety need be entertained on the supply of hemp, flax, &c. for the ensuing season; the crops have not suffered, as might have been expected by the inroad of the French army, the seed time having been mostly over in the principal provinces. These articles, therefore, have rather fallen than risen; and the demand has considerably slackened, for flax chiefly. Yet the holders continue firm.

Exportation by certificate, the week ending Dec. 19:—

Coffee	cwt. 699
Cocoa	613
Cotton wool	lbs. 32,040
Indigo	13,941
Pepper	34,453
Pimento	38,338
Tea	1,862
Tobacco	23,479
Rum	galls. 18,138
Wine	81,382

Among other symptoms of a stir in trade, the purchasers of East-India goods have desired that articles which had been postponed by the Company should be brought forward to meet the expected demand. The Company therefore proposed an addition to what was intended for approaching sale; among the articles thus marked for sale, are

Calicoes	Pieces 356,815
Coast Muslins	930
— Prohibited	130,939
Surat	39,723
Company's Nankeens	194,800 more or less.
Private-Trade do.	507,358 more or less.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—The snow lately fallen in this county must have administered much benefit to the winter crops. We observe with reluctance that from the wet and unfavourable season, the planting and sowing of wheat were never finished in a rougher manner. The weather has been so intensely cold, that even the first sown wheats and tares have made little or no progress during most part of this month, and those later put into the ground have scarcely vegetated. Some gentle frosts, now making their appearance, will, in a great measure, bring the strong lands into a good state, particularly the winter fallows laid up for the spring. The turnips stand well, and we have a great plenty of clover and grass-hay on hand. Threshing of small seeds is hardly commenced. Beasts in the stall are getting quite forward, and fat mutton very plentiful. Store pigs are somewhat advanced in price.

Suffolk.—The early sown wheats look remarkably well; but the late sown do not. Turnips are sound and good; and are in plenty. The lands are not laid up in such good order as is usual with us; owing to the long continuance of wet weather we have had.

Warwickshire.—The severe weather during the early part of the month, though not favourable to vegetation, has been highly advantageous to the farmer, in enabling him to carry out his compost to the meadows, and other grounds. Grain of every kind has threshed much easier; and the straw has been in request for the young stock of every description. There is little variation in the price of grain from last month: oats and barley however, are not so much in demand. The turnips do not seem to have sustained injury from the frost, having been protected by a slight covering of snow.—The growing wheats had scarcely been seen for these three weeks, but where the snow has sufficiently left them, their appearance is highly promising; at least so far as at this season, a judgment may be formed. Wool is rather on the advance, under a Russian speculation. Trade in general flat. Fat ware are fast declining in price; though lean stock are much in demand. The sheep exhibit strong symptoms of rot.

TRANSMUTATIONS IN VEGETABLES.

That the vegetable world is extremely prolific in varieties, and capable of producing alterations, almost *ad infinitum*, without departing from the species, is a fact well known, and, indeed, needs no other evidence than that of succeeding crops from the same potato, which after a while will be

found to have yielded several varieties. But the attention of the public has lately been called to a more striking instance in the case of a field of wheat, the posterity of which was unlike its parent. As the subject is not only extremely curious but also of considerable importance, to an agricultural nation, we insert the particulars, for the mature reflection of our readers.

“At Purton, Wiltshire, a most singular circumstance has occurred, and one which has drawn the attention of our agriculturists. A poor labouring man, servant to Mr. Buthe, had a field of wheat last year; it was a moderate crop; he left the stubble, and was going to plough it up to plant potatoes, when he perceived young shoots from the old root. He consulted his master, who advised him to let it remain; he did so, and has now a most prodigious crop: it is more singular that the wheat was bearded, and is now smooth, so that it appears to have changed its very quality; there is an appearance of more young shoots, and the poor man means to let it stand, and try for a third crop. The corn will be reaped and deposited in Mr. Bathe's barn; two guineas has been offered per bushel, but he hopes, as the quantity is but small, more than that may be got for it. As a matter of course, much interest is excited, and many were the visitors to see it; and as depredations were committed, the man and his wife at last found it necessary to mount guard day and night, else the corn would have been all stolen.”

The following letter from the owner of the field to Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, president of the West Sussex Agricultural Society, in answer to some enquiries made by him on the above subject, contains further particulars.

“Purton, Aug. 12, 1812.

“Sir,—I received your letter, dated West Grimsted Park, August 7th, concerning the statement as appeared in the London papers, of my having a field of wheat, raised wholly from the stems of the old stubble of bearded wheat, without fresh sowing. The account seems to you singular, and therefore to be doubted; but I assure you it is a *real fact*. The paper mentioned that the crop failed last year; but that was not true, for I had a very good fair crop, which I had cut early, so that there were no brittings. I intended planting the same piece this year with potatoes, but having such a fine appearance of a second crop, which sprung up from the old mooses, I thought I would see what it would come to; there was nothing done to it—but I hoed it once over; now it has no beard to it this year, but appears a fine lammas wheat as we call it. I intend to begin reaping it next Thursday.—I am, your obedient, humble servant,

“WM. LEWIS.”

We add the subjoined letter addressed to the editor of the Reading Mercury,

Newbury, Sept. 8, 1812.

Sir, — The very extraordinary relation, which appeared in your paper respecting a field of wheat at Purton, in Wiltshire, induced me to inquire into the truth of the statement. After diligent investigation, I have received undoubted testimony of the facts from eye witnesses, one of whom has sent me some ears of corn of the crop of this season, and specimens of the ears like those which were matured last year. How to reconcile so singular an occurrence with the usual course of nature, is difficult! At first I thought it possible that we might have obtained, what has been long sought for, a perennial wheat, as it is well known that some grasses will change from annual into perennial plants; but as there remains no doubt that spring wheat (*tritium aestivum*) is a distinct species from lammas wheat (*tritium hybernum*), and as the produce of the last year was of the former species, and of this year of the latter, the conjecture cannot be supported, since it would involve the impossibility of two species being produced from one. The hypothesis which seems to account for the phenomenon most satisfactorily is this: the common lammas wheat is naturally a biennial plant; that is, like broad clover, produces its leaves the first season, and its seed the next. Spring wheat is an annual plant yielding its crop of seed in one season. It must be remarked, however, to prevent an unlimited application of this principle, that the duration of vegetables depends greatly upon climate and cultivation, and that biennials may be forced, by particular management, to mature their fruit in one year. I suspect that the wheat, which Lewis sowed at Purton, in May, 1811, was not all spring wheat which would bring its crop in the autumn succeeding, but was mixed with lammas wheat, a biennial plant, which in the common course of nature, and especially under bad management, would not mature its seed until the second year after it was sown. This hypothesis is greatly confirmed by knowing that the corn was sown so late as May, that the land was badly tilled, and that the crop of spring wheat was very small. — I have heard it said by some respectable farmers, that they have observed their spring wheat to mature in autumn; but is more probable that the green shoots they saw were those of lammas wheat sown with it at the same time.

I am, &c. J. E. BICHENO.

That a mixture of seeds, though of the same species of plant, might be sown without that scrupulous attention which an experimentalist pays to what passes through his hands admits of no doubt; whether that be a

sufficient solution of the occurrence above narrated, must be left to the opinion of the judicious. And, if it were said, that a number of seeds which had been for a time buried in the earth, too deep to exert their vegetating power, were by the operation of the plough, though unheeded by the labourer, brought up sufficiently near to the surface to become active, and that *these* formed a part, or the main body of the supposed varied crop: — this also must be left; though it is not without plausibilities in its favour.

But we wish on the present occasion to call the attention of our friends, to the possibility of wheat being changed into grain of a *different species*; on which subject, we may adduce more than one testimony.

Jonas Hanway, who travelled in 1743, was at Dorpt about the 7th of June; he thus describes that city.

"Dorpt stands on a plain, and is watered by the river Ernbeck, which runs into the lake Peipus. The country towards Riga presents a most delightful prospect. Its trade consists mostly in corn and flax of which considerable quantities are sent to Riga. The people here pretend, that *every third year their wheat degenerates into rye*; an opinion that probably has taken its rise from an unskilful cultivation of the land, which may cause the size and substance of the grain to be greatly diminished. It is perhaps from the same reason reversed, that the Hungarians pretend, that in some parts of Hungary, the earth is usually so fruitful, and probably so well nourished by cultivation, that *after three years, rye becomes wheat*; but neither of these pretended facts was it my business to dispute." *Travels*, Qto. Vol. I. p. 52.

It is evident that the traveller gave himself no great trouble in making enquiries on this transformation. It is likely that instead of saying "their wheat degenerated into rye every third year," the farmers around Dorpt, intended to say, that were their wheat suffered to propagate itself without culture, it would, in the course of three years degenerate into rye. However that might be, this passage affords two testimonies, that of cultivators in the north, and that of cultivators in the south of Europe. For we find the Hungarians affirm, that in the same space of time, — *viz.* three years, their rye would become wheat. This is certainly, not less surprising; but the inference of the necessity and importance of cultivation and good husbandry, is very strongly deducible from these opinions: — the reward, also, of ingenuity and labour in the acquisition of a superior product, is demonstrable, supposing these assertions, in which there could be no collusion to be founded on facts.

That they might be reduced to fact, may

be inferred from the following account, extracted from Dodsley's Annual Register for 1759; which is some years after Hanway had published. His date is 1754.

"This phenomenon was first observed in Sweden, where it was discovered by mere accident. A countryman having sown some oats in a field, and wanting provisions for his horses, mowed the young shoots of the grain, soon after they came up: the grain shot forth again as usual, and the farmer mowed it as before. He did this at intervals, three different times; the winter coming on, no more blades appeared till the following spring; when shooting up as before, they were permitted to grow to perfection; and the crop, to the surprise of the poor husbandman, instead of proving *oats*, turned out absolutely good *rye*. This fact coming to the ears of a very ingenious naturalist of the country, Mr. Job Virgin, he suspected there might be some deception; and accordingly, in the year 1756, repeated the experiment, observing exactly the same measures by design, the countryman had taken by chance. The result of this experiment was the same; and his oats produced good rye, as that of the peasant had done before. A circumstantial relation of this extraordinary discovery was soon afterwards sent to their high mightinesses the States General, by Mr. Martville, their envoy at the court of Sweden. Curiosity, and the desire of further knowledge concerning this surprising phenomenon, induced some of the naturalists of Holland to try the experiment again. Among the rest was Mr. Syperstein, one of the magistrates of Haerlem, and the president of the society lately established there, for the improvement of arts and sciences. This gentleman sowed a handful of oats on the 6th of July following, which he cut at three several times, viz. on the 29th of July, the 8th of September, and the 18th of November. The succeeding winter happening to prove very severe, almost all the grains perished in the earth, through the inclemency of the weather; five of them, however, remained alive, shot up in the spring, and produced large and full ears of good rye, which was reaped the 7th of last August.

"As the utmost care was taken in this experiment to avoid any mixture in the grain, as well as to prevent any grains of rye from falling accidentally or otherwise, on the spot of ground sown, this transmutation, however strange it may appear to the ignorant, or inconsistent with the system of naturalists, is looked upon here as an indubitable fact.

"With a view of prosecuting this discovery still further, Mr. Syperstein has sown a fresh parcel of oats as before. He has also sown some of the rye produced from the oats;

which he has croped in the same manner as he did the oats which produced it. He proposes also to make several experiments with a little variation, in order to improve on this discovery."

This extract certainly supports the opinion of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Dort; and by its issuing in rye, should seem to imply that rye was the original grain from which the others had been obtained by cultivation. This, however, is not without objections; as barley was the original grain gathered by man for food.—But, if the grasses in their native state, many ages ago, were really nourished into wheat, the prime of the whole tribe, then were the honours addressed to Ceres, who first taught this art, not without a reference, distinct from any hitherto discovered by moderns in the rites of that goddess.

We shall only add further, that it has been objected, that the Swedish experimentalist did not allow his oats to show bloom; whereas the Purton wheat produced a moderate crop of wheat the first year; and therefore in its kind, appearance, and other properties, observers could not be deceived; neither could there be any doubt of its being perfect, in its productive powers, &c. since like, as it usually has hitherto been said, propagates like; a saying, which the experiments here narrated, seem to be well-calculated to set aside, or at least, to furnish exceptions to the universality of its application.

It is certain that differences of climate and food produce very striking variations in the forms and appearances of animals:—that is to say, in certain of their *looser* appendages, as in the feathers of birds, and the wool or hair of sheep and goats. It is on record, that the first European fowls transported to Virginia, lost all that appendage which forms the rump: and we know, that the wool of certain sheep taken to the West Indies, after a while differed nothing from hair.—We know, too, that hot climates will not produce wheat; it runs to straw; it degenerates; and with great difficulty and pre eminent skill, are some of our English fruits (apples, &c.) cultivated in India.—But, that the same ground, therefore, yielding the same food: the same climate, weather, temperature, should in any degree contribute to a change like that narrated above, is hardly to be credited; and indeed, seems to be beyond belief.

The subject is so extremely curious; the evidence is so respectable; and the consequences are so momentous, that we cannot avoid wishing for further information respecting it, and even could wish our experimentalist correspondents would direct their attention to it.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ISSUED
BETWEEN JUNE 1, AND DEC. 31, 1812.

John Scambler, Birmingham, Warwick, needle manufacturer; for an improvement in the manufacturing of needles. June 2, 1812.

Leger Didot, Paddington, Middlesex, gentleman; for certain improvements in the method or means of illuminating apartments and other places, namely, in candlesticks to be used with candles manufactured in the usual manner, or otherwise, and in candles to be burned with peculiar advantages in candlesticks. June 2, 1812.

Henry Hardacre, Gloucester-place, New-road, Middlesex, Esq. for a composition to prevent to a very extensive degree, the effects of friction. June 6, 1812.

James Lee, Frizo Water House, Enfield Wash, Middlesex, gentleman; for certain new methods of preparing hemp and flax for their various uses, and by which also other vegetable substances may be rendered applicable to many of the purposes for which hemp and flax are used. June 9, 1812.

John Webb, Hoxton, Middlesex, weaver; for a method of making rugs, carpets, or any other article of furniture or dress, &c. &c. June 13, 1812.

Benjamin Black, George-street, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex, carriage lamp-maker; for various improvements in the construction of coach, chariot, and other carriage-lamps, which he conceives will be of great public utility. June 25, 1812.

William Ariell, St. Ann's, Limehouse, Middlesex, shipwright; for certain improved machine or machinery for extracting corroded iron, and other nails and bolts, out from ships' bottoms, masts, decks, and any other part thereof. June 25, 1812.

Anthony Schick, Gracechurch-street, London; for an improved method or process of roasting coffee, which he conceives will be of public utility. June 25, 1812.

Thomas Cobb, Calthorp-house, near Banbury, Oxford, paper-maker; for certain farther improvements in the art of making paper in separate sheets. July 16, 1812.

John Simpson, Sutton, York, merchant; for a method of cleaning, gunning, and scouring whalebone. July 16, 1812.

John Simpson, Birmingham, Warwick, Tinplate-worker; for certain improvements in the construction of lamps, which lamps so improved he denominates "Palmer's Birmingham Economical Lamps." July 16, 1812.

John Sutherland, Liverpool, Lancaster, copper-smith; for an improvement in the construction of copper-stills and intermediate condensers. July 16, 1812.

Morris Tobias, Wapping, Middlesex, watch-manufacturer; for a binnacle time-piece or time-keeper. July 16, 1812.

James Walker, Maidstone-hill, Kent, gentleman; for an improved tubular metallic vessel,

and the application thereof, to the preservation of fluids, and various other things. July 16, 1812.

Tebaldo Monzani, Old Bond-street, Middlesex, musical instrument-maker; for certain improvements on clarinets and German flutes. July 16, 1812.

Thomas Motley, Bristol, ironmonger; for a method of manufacturing letters of characters for signs, shew-boards, fronts of shops, houses, and other places, and for any other purpose of composing and indicating names or words in relief in a conspicuous manner. July 22, 1812.

William Smith, Little-street, Middlesex, Gun-maker; for an improved gun and pistol lock. July 28, 1812.

John Bellingham, Levens, near Rostevor, Down, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the make and construction of axle-trees for all descriptions of carriages. July 28, 1812.

Henry Osborn, Bordesley, near Birmingham; for an improved machine for turning and levelling various articles made of iron, preparatory to welding and grinding. August 3, 1812.

John Rapson, Penryn, Cornwall, mill-wright and machine-maker; for an improved method of communicating a regular and irregular motion from one axle to another, placed at any angle, without the aid of an universal joint. August 5, 1812.

Roger Thompson, North Shields, Northumberland, ship-wright; for a mode of working two or more pumps for delivering water out of leaky ships, stone quarries, or mines, of a moderate depth, employing in the operation only about half the usual manual force, and delivering nearly double the quantity of water. August 5, 1812.

Thomas Hubball, Clerkenwell-close, Middlesex, japanner, and William Robert Wale King, Union-court, Holborn-hill, London, tinplate-worker; for a method of ornamenting articles, japanned, painted, or sized, whether made of paper, wood, or any metallic substance, as also leather, oil-cloths for tables or floors, and wainscot, or plaster, walls, or partitions. August 6, 1812.

William Parker, Whitechapel, Middlesex, colourman; for an improvement in the making or manufacturing of green-paint. August 10, 1812.

James Goodman, Northampton, saddler; for an improved saddle-cloth, for preventing the saddle from running forward on a horse. August 12, 1812.

Jonas Renshaw, Nottingham, linen and woollen draper; for a method of making spots in lace or net-work. August 14, 1812.

Francis Deakin, Deritend Mills, Aston, Warwick, wire-drawer; for a method of making knife, scissors, and various other cases or sheaths. October 23, 1812.

Thomas Pardoe, Newgate-street, London, carpet-manufacturer; for a method of working or making carpeting, denominated Kidderminster or Scotch carpeting, in pieces of different widths, exceeding eighteen inches wide, whereby a complete pattern, figure, or flower, is made to extend

the whole width of the piece, and may be worked, or made as a drop pattern, or otherwise, which he believes will be of general benefit and advantage, October 23, 1812.

John Lewis, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly Middlesex, surgeon; for improvements on horse-shoes, and in shoeing horses. October 31, 1812.

Colonel William Congreve, Cecil-street, Westminster, Middlesex; for an improved system of securing buildings, towns, dock-yards, and ships, from fire, combining a power for the raising of water to the tops of buildings, and for other general purposes. October 31, 1812.

Edward Charles Howard, Westbourn Green, Middlesex; for a process for preparing and refining sugars. October 31, 1812.

Peter Nouaille, Greatness, near Seven Oaks, Kent, Esq; for a method of saving water in mechanical and hydraulic purposes. October 31, 1812.

Benjamin Cook, Birmingham, Warwick, gilt toy manufacturer; for a method of making or constructing window-blinds, firescreens, chimney-pieces, sashes, doors, picture-frames, and frames for dressing, pier, and other glasses, and various other useful and ornamental articles and things. October 31, 1812.

William Caslon the younger, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, London, letter-founder; for an improved printing type. October 31, 1812.

Joseph Bra n ah, Pimlico, Middlesex, engineer for certain improvements in the method of constructing, laying down, and organising the main and other pipes for the conveyance of water, for the supply of the metropolis of London, and other cities, towns, and places where public water-works are adopted, and applying the water so conveyed to a variety of other useful purposes. October 31, 1812.

Robert Salmon, Woburn, Bedford, surveyor; for improved guards and shades for windows, whereby security is obtained, and the sun and weather more certainly kept off than has hitherto been effected by any other shade or blind. October 31, 1812.

William Evetts Sheffield, Somer's Town, Middlesex, gentleman; for an apparatus and furnaces for separating metallic and other substances from their ores, or whatever matters may be combined, united, or mixed with them, and in the application of the same. October 31, 1812.

Thomas Lea, Kidderminster, Worcester, carpet-manufacturer; for certain improvements in the making of carpets. October 31, 1812.

Edward Jukes, of Watworth, Surrey, gentleman; for an instrument or shears for pruning of trees, gathering grapes and other fruits, and for cutting off such limbs as may be injured, and more easily destroy the insects occasioned by blights, which he denominates an *Acerricator*. November 7, 1812.

Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attornies. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 21.

Nobles, Benjamin, Schildend, Bedford, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

Atkinson, Thomas, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, brick-layer. *Att.* Smith, Dorset-street.
Baily, Joseph, Brentford, stage-coach-master. *Att.* Robinson, Half-moon-street, Piccadilly.
Bather, Samuel, Aldborough, Suffolk, builder. *Att.* James, Bucklersbury.
Bradley, Luke, Armitage fold, York, clothier. *Att.* Bailey, Chancery-lane.
Brown, George, Southampton-mews, St. Pancras, builder. *Att.* Jeanneret and Grojan, Vine-street, Piccadilly.
Carpenter, Mary, High-street, Wapping, victualler. *Att.* Thrackray, Webster-row, Blackfriars-road.
Chilfinch, Thomas James, High-street, St. Giles's, pawn-broker. *Att.* Bellamy, James-street, Adelphi.
Close, Samuel, and Robert Robinson, Houndsditch, packing-case-makers. *Att.* Maymott, Barrow's-buildings, Blackfriars-road.
Crundall, James, South Lambeth, Surrey, timber-merchant. *Att.* Holship, Clement's-inn.
Davis, John, and Thomas Hughes Lloyd, Holt, Wilts, and Lotherbury, London, clothiers. *Att.* Proud, Seric-street, Lincoln's-inn.
Dickenson, William, Coventry, silkman. *Att.* Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion-square.
Buttwise, Joseph, Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
Hall, Colison, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Sheffield, Great Prescott street, Goodman's-fields.
Hemmerick, John William, Liverpool. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
Jones, Philip, Fisher-street, Red Lion-square, tailor. *Att.* King, Soho-square.
Johnson, John, East-India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, ship-owner. *Att.* Phipps, Aldersgate-street.
Kettle, John, Westminster-bridge-road, Surrey, carpenter. *Att.* Watson, Clifford's-inn.
Knightley, Thomas, Cheshunt, Herts, bricklayer. *Att.* Reynolds, Cheshant, Herts.
Lambert, William, Chepstow, Monmouth, printer. *Att.* Sanluis and Co, Crane-court, Fleet-street.
Michelson, John, Carlisle, merchant. *Att.* Birrell, Bowd court, Woburn.
McCrindle, George, Pope's Head-alley, insurance-broker. *Att.* Hurvey and Warrne, St. Helen's-place.
Newman, Thomas Smith, Friendly-place, Old-street, dealer in lace. *Att.* Mowbray, Bunkside, Southwark.
Ogg, Robert, Upper Smith-street, Goswell-street, merchant. *Att.* Barrow, Threadneedle-street.
Pinkerrow, Thomas, New Broad-street, merchant. *Att.* Healing, Lawrence-lane, Chancery.
Powning, William, Penryn, Cornwall, merchant. *Att.* Philpot and Stone, Temple.
Smeeton, George, St. Martin's-lane, printer. *Att.* Sherwin and Hall, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
Smith, James, Vere-street, Oxford-street, victualler. *Att.* Reardon and Davis, Cribbet-court, Gracechurch-street.
Waring, John, jun, Shipham, Norfolk, shopkeeper. *Att.* Beauside and Co, New inn.
White, William, Moreton-hampstead, Devon, yarn-manufacturer. *Att.* Gribble, Ashbarton, Devon.
Wimsey, William, Hammersmith, Middlesex, painter. *Att.* Watson, Clifford's-inn.

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 12.

Henry Donel, Southampton-place, Camberwell, dealer.—Thomas Cohran, Watney, Oxford, woolstapler.—Richard Hodgkinson and Edmund Hodgkinson, Cockney, Nottingham, cotton-spinners.—William Baxter, Gosport, victualler.—Samuel Clark, Clare, Suffolk, common-carrier.—John Corous and Joshua Wood, Paddington-street, Mary-le-bone, coach-makers.—John Watkinson, Orendon, Halifax, manufacturer.—Montague Levoi, East Smithfield, slopeshop.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 24.

Pott, Thomas, Tannworth, Warwick, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

Allan, William, Throgmorton-street, insurance-broker. *Att. Kearsy and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street Within.*
 Cowie, Robert, Bartholomew-lane, merchant. *Att. Burt and Co, John-street, Crutched-frairs.*
 Dakin, James, Manchester, manufacturer. *Att. Ellis, Chancery-lane.*
 Dobson, Henry, City-road, jeweller. *Att. Concanen, Great Prescott-street.*
 Drape, John, Wigton, Cumberland, mercer. *Att. Bate, Chancery-lane.*
 Gill, George, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, sadler. *Att. Greenwood, Blandford-street, Manchester-square.*
 Haynes, John, Paternoster row, straw-hat-manufacturer. *Att. Wilde, Warwick-square.*
 Hulley, Thomas Bowdell, Frodsham, Chester, apothecary. *Att. Philpot and Stone, Hare-court, Temple.*
 Jones, Stephen, St. Paul's Church-yard, silk and ribbon manufacturer. *Att. Willis and Co, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.*
 Lloyd, Thomas, St. James-street, Westminster, haberdasher. *Att. Cuppage, Jernyn-street, St. James's.*
 Mannin, William, Strand, jeweller. *Att. Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.*
 Mumford, William, Davenport, Northampton, draper. *Att. Frowd, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn.*
 Parker, Robert, Manchester, draper and tailor. *Att. Ellis, Chancery-lane.*
 Rance, Henry, Worcester, linen-draper. *Att. Cardales and Young, Gray's-inn.*
 Shillito, John, Scrooby Inn, Scrooby, Nottingham, inn-keeper. *Att. Wood and Clarke, Castle-court, Budge-row.*
 Sizer, Thomas, Oxford-street, mercer. *Att. Boardillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.*
 White, Thomas, Lydney, Gloucester, mercer. *Att. Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's-inn-square.*
 Wright, Robert, Norwich, Chester, ironmonger. *Att. Boardillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.*

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 15.

D. P. Taylor, Boston, scrivener.—J. Waddington, Bishopsgate-street, vintner.—J. Croft, Pell-street, Ratcliff-high-way, wine-merchant.—R. Denton, Eastcheap, chocolate-maker.—J. Joseph, Somerset-street, umbrella-maker.—B. Williams, Oxford-street, draper.—R. and J. Bulmer, South Shields, ship-builders.—J. Maddock, Liverpool, soap-boiler.—J. Gaskill, Nottingham, auctioneer.—J. Howell, Strand, tailor.—W. Hill, Cirencester, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—Nov. 28.

Millyard, Thomas, Hunston, Sussex, mealman.
 Walker, John, Broadway, Rotherhithe, master-mariner.

BANKRUPTS.

Abraball, John, Noble-street, merchant. *Att. Monney, Wood-street, Cheapside.*
 Andrews, Thos, Church-passage, Cateaton-street, Blackwell Hall-factor. *Att. Farren, Church-court, Lothbury.*
 Barnes, George, Westbury, Wilts, woostapler. *Att. Wood and Clarke, Castle-court, Budge row.*
 Brentnall, Ann, and William Cross, Derby, grocers. *Att. Brundrett and Co, Temple.*
 Brown, Henry, Wycomb-Marsh, Bucks, founder. *Att. Chandless, York-place, Portman-square.*
 Clark, Daniel, East Harding-street, New-street-square, coach-maker. *Att. Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane.*
 Cohen, Joseph, New Broad street, broker. *Att. Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton street.*
 Coleman, John, Islington, money-scrivener. *Att. Nichols, Gray's-inn-square.*
 Cooway, John, and Thomas Davidson, Liverpool, merchants. *Att. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.*
 Dickinson, George, Old Jewry, Cheapside, wine-merchant. *Att. Boardillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.*
 Du Bois, George, London-wall, merchant. *Att. Reardon and Davis, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.*
 Fowler, Daniel, and Alfred Anstie, Gracechurch-street, merchants. *Att. Lane, Lawrence Pountney-hill.*
 Giles, Charles, Bristol, common-carrier. *Att. Frew and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.*
 Gray, William George, Ivy-lane, warehouseman. *Att. Brown, Duke-street, Westminster.*
 Harry, John, King's Chapel, Hereford, dealer in cattle. *Att. Jenkins and Co, New-inn.*
 Hayman, Thomas, and William Croft, Honduras-street, and Thomas Croft, Manchester, merchants. *Att. Hurd, Temple.*

Hobson, John, Deal, Kent, linen-draper. *Att. Bigg and Poole, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.*
 Holmes, Samuel, White Horse, Peter-lane, hotel-keeper.
 Hunter, Alexander, Great Russell-street, merchant. *Att. Crowder and Co, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.*
 Iles, Isaac, Princes-street, Red Lion-square, carpenter. *Att. Kirkman, Cloak-lane.*
 James, Emanuel, Portsmouth, Southampton, grocer. *Att. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.*
 Jones, John, Slaveron, Wilts, clothier. *Att. Berkeley, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*
 Knapton, Robert, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, bill-broker. *Att. Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.*
 Landon, Henry, and James Childs, Billiter-lane, wine-merchants. *Att. Hamerton, Great St. He'en's.*
 Layland, Thomas, Ashton-under-Line, Lancaster, grocer. *Att. Ellis, Chancery-lane.*
 Maggee, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen-draper. *Att. Exley and Co, Furnival's-inn.*
 Marshall, Thomas, Louth, Lincoln, grocer. *Att. Leigh and Co, New Bridge-street.*
 Platt, John, Heston, Middlesex, hay-salesman. *Att. Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.*
 Pratt, Richard, Liverpool, druggist. *Att. Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.*
 Roche, Thomas, George-street, Bloomsbury-square, victualler. *Att. Shearman, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.*
 Rockliffe, James Horsley, Stockport, Chester, grocer. *Att. Dacie and John, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.*
 Sharrocks, John, Manchester, dealer and chapman. *Att. Milne and Parry, Temple.*
 Thomas, John, Ashby, Warwick, timber-dealer. *Att. Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.*
 Venning, William, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, silk-manufacturer. *Att. James, Bucklersbury.*

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 19.

William Jones, jun. Bristol, brush and bellows-manufacturer.—William Morgan, Liverpool, pipe-maker.—Thos. Follett and John Neale, Liverpool, merchants.—Benjamin Raywood, Barnsley, York, linen-draper.—John McMillan, Liverpool, merchant.—William Hankins, Beyer-street, Golden-square, undertaker.—Thomas Gooch, Exeter, grocer.—Thomas Harriott, Bishopsgate-street, china-man.—Joseph Forrester, Savage-garden, wine-merchant.—George Simpson, Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance broker.—Joseph Brown, jun. and George Brown, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, cheesemongers.—Anne Stewart and Jana Maria Dinham, St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, dealers.—George Evans, Upper East Smithfield, bottle and flint-glass-merchants.—John Gamble, St. Neots, Huntingdon, paper-maker.

BANKRUPTS.—Dec. 1.

Bostock, John, Rodegeley, Stafford, milliner. *Att. Med. dowcroft, Gray's-inn.*
 Buckley, Joseph, Oldham, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. *Att. Hurd, King's Bench-walls, Temple.*
 Burr, Edward, Chatham, upholsterer. *Att. Jupp, Carpenter's Hall, London-wall.*
 Clark, William, Fair-street, Tooley-street, cheseromonger. *Att. Day, White Hart-court, Bishopsgate-street.*
 Collins, John, Hampstead-road, scavenger. *Att. Lockett and Fisher, Gray's-inn.*
 Darke, John, Skinner-street, haberdasher. *Att. Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.*
 Day, Thomas, jun. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, wine-merchant. *Att. Jenkins and Co, New-inn.*
 Deane, Michael, Farningham, Kent, saddler. *Att. Clarke, Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside.*
 Drake, Edward, Market-hill, Shadwell, bricklayer. *Att. Sheffield, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.*
 Evans, Thomas, Kidderminster, Worcester, brazier. *Att. Baxters and Martin, Furnival's-inn.*
 Greenwood, James, Knowlwood Bottom, and John Hammer, Stones Wood Bottom, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. *Att. Wigsworth, Gray's-inn-square.*
 Hellings, Nicholas, and William Cooper Strebbing, Dolehay street, Westminster, tailors. *Att. Erembridge and Son, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.*
 Marks, William, Wilton-upon-Ave, Hereford, corn-factor. *Att. Williams, Red Lion square.*
 Penning, John, Blandford Forum, Dorset, cabinet-maker. *Att. Wilson and Chisholm, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*
 Ramsey, William, Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, hoop-bender. *Att. Mowbray, Bankside, Southwark.*
 Rye, Wharton, Oxford-street, linen-draper. *Att. Gregory, Wax-chandlers' Hall, Maiden-lane.*
 Underdown, Thomas, Colyton, Devon, ironmonger. *Att. Luxmoore, Red Lion-square.*
 Williams, Lawrence, Fenchurch-street, merchant. *Att. Scott, Saint Mildred's-court, Postrary.*

Worboys, William, Butt-lane, Deptford, linen-draper.
Att. Kermock, Deptford, Kent.

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 21.

T. Morris, Greenwich-road, baker.—J. Cornes, Paddington-street, coach-maker.—R. Hirtles, Birmingham factor.—J. Smith, sen. Saffron, farmer.—J. Beaumont, Beech-street, cabinet-maker.—C. Gries, New Bridge-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—Dec. 5.

Appleyard, Joseph, Queen Anne-street West, Mary-le-bone, bookseller. *Att.* Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.
 Artos, William, Cheltenham, Gloucester, carpenter. *Att.* Meredith and Co, Lincoln's-inn New-square.
 Ball, Elizabeth, New East Greenwich, victualler. *Att.* Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane.
 Barker, Christopher, Pimlico, ironmonger. *Att.* Cuppage, Jermyn-street, St. James's.
 Gilbert, James, Aldford, Stafford, coal-merchant. *Att.* Collins and Beens, Stafford.
 Goddard, Edward, Upper East Smithfield, victualler. *Att.* Temple and Gilbey, Bury-street, East Smithfield.
 Goddard, John, Gutter-lane, silk-manufacturer. *Att.* James, Bucklebury.
 Gordon, Alexander, and Charles Gordon, Church-street, Soho, tailors. *Att.* Richardson and Co, Bury-street, St. James's-square.
 Gould, William, Milcom-street, Bath, perfumer. *Att.* Neilsen and Pelt, Essex-street.
 Gowing, George, Holborn-bridge, stationer. *Att.* Harman, Wine-office court, Fleet-street.
 Hale, John, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, merchant. *Att.* Chapman and Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apostle.
 Harper, Thomas, jun. Crane-court, Fleet-street, printer. *Att.* Pearce, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.
 Hayward, John, Witney, Oxford, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.
 Henderson, John, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, tailor. *Att.* Chapman and Stevens, St. Thomas Apostle.
 King, Stephen, Gosport, shoemaker. *Att.* Briggs, Essex-street.
 Lister, Stephen, Sheffield, York, draper. *Att.* Blackstock and Bunce, Paper-buildings, Temple.
 Long, Christopher, Clerk, Ripley, York, merchant. *Att.* Baitty, Chancery-lane.
 Major, William, Woolwich, Kent, master-mariner. *Att.* Ledwich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane.
 Newton, William, and Samuel Anber, Cannon-street road, timber-merchants. *Att.* Weichman, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.
 Pack, John Thomas, Ashford, Kent, grocer. *Att.* Debarry and Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Patterson, William Francis, Great Pultney-street, Golden-square, bill-broker. *Att.* Walls, George-street, Portman-square.
 Roberts, Thomas, Cheapside, silversmith. *Att.* Robinson and Hine, Charter House-square.
 Robinson, George, Cannon-row, Westminster, upholsterer. *Att.* Evans, Kennington-cross.
 Sandie, William, Paternoster row, Scotch and Manchester-warehouseman. *Att.* Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.
 Schutt, John Henry, Mill Wall, Poplar, sail-maker. *Att.* Heard, Hooper-square, Goodman's-fields.
 Smithies, William John, Sewardstone Mills, Essex, silk-manufacturer. *Att.* Barrow, Threavened-street.
 Stevens, William, Petticoat-lane, victualler. *Att.* Temple and Glynes, Bury-street, East Smithfield.
 Sizeland, John, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, tailor. *Att.* J. and W. Richardson, New-inn.
 Turner, Edward, Wednesbury, Stafford, coal and lime-dealer. *Att.* Impney and Wightman, Inner Temple.
 Wernuck, John Gottlob, Plymouth, merchant. *Att.* Darke, Princes-street, Bedford-row.
 Wigglesworth, Peter, Church-street, shoreditch, grocer. *Att.* Cocker, Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 26.

James Bennett, Plymouth, Devon, haberdasher.—John Roberts, Russia-row, Milk-street, Cheapside, baize-factor.—William Raworth, Birmingham, grocer.—Howland Morton, Commercial-road, master-mariner.—Sarah Evans, Wolverhampton, Stafford, carpenter.—John Howes, Strood, Kent, gardener.—Thomas Todstall, Tyldesley-with-Sackerley, Lancaster, calico-printer.—Thomas Browne, Savage-garden, wine-merchant.—Edward Smeaton, Crompton, Chester, grocer.—Samuel Davie, Lyme Regis, Dorset, vintner.—William Hobham and Christopher Hobham, Grove-street, Deptford, Kent, cow-keepers.—Richard Miles, London, merchant.—Samuel Jemmett, Tottenham Court-road, coach-maker.

—Thomas Hinson, Orange-street. St. Martin-in-the-fields, carpenter.—William Morris, Gracechurch-street, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—Dec. 8.

Allardice, James, Conduit-street, linen-draper. *Att.* Langley, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.
 Balfour, Joseph, Basinghall-street, Blackwell Hall-factor. *Att.* Wilde and Knight, Castle-street, Falcon-square.
 Barker, John Theodore, Dover, draper. *Att.* Wiltshire and Co, Old Broad-street.
 Blakeley, George, Wood-street, warehouseman. *Att.* Hartley, New Bridge-street.
 Chapman, James, Bath, carpenter. *Att.* Pearson and Son, Pump-court, Temple.
 Cooper, Charles, Langley Hall, Warwick, coal-master. *Att.* Sherwin and Hall, Great James-street, B.-lord-row.
 Gall, William Henry, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, silk-manufacturer. *Att.* Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday-street.
 Grant, John, Hatton-garden. *Att.* Shaw, Staple-inn.
 Hirdley, George Newman, Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blackstock and Bunce, Paper-buildings, Temple.
 Hopwood, William, Westborne, Sussex, glazier. *Att.* Johnson and Co, Chichester.
 Jones, Richard, Birmingham, shoemaker. *Att.* Devon and Tooke, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
 Patterson, William Francis, Great Pultney-street, Golden-square, bill-broker. *Att.* Walls, George-street, Portman-square.
 Thompson, William, Greenside, York, whitesmith. *Att.* Wright, Belvidere row, St. George's, Southwark.
 Tosley, Robert, Goucester, corn-dealer. *Att.* Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn.
 Walters, Solomon, and Thomas Altwood, Old Swinford, Worcester, snail-makers. *Att.* Roberts, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.
 Williams, Charles, St. Albans, Herts, wine and spirit merchant. *Att.* Woodhouse, Temple.

CERTIFICATES.—Dec. 29.

Charles Marchant, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, stationer and bookbinder.—John Bradshaw, Portico, Southampton, slopseller, dealer and chapman.—Alexander Sculthorpe, New Bridge-street, Vauxhall, ironmonger, dealer and chapman.—John Prouis, Christchurch, bricklayer.—Adam Still, Gutter-lane, tailor, dealer and chapman.—John Gilbert Burks, Arundel-street, Strand, paper-maker, dealer and chapman.—William West, Merton, calico-printer, dealer and chapman.—Thomas Dawson, Aldgate High-street, linen-draper, dealer and chapman.—Thomas Ukell, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, linen-draper, dealer and chapman.—Philip Luck, Nailsworth, yarn-maker, dealer and chapman.

BANKRUPTS.—Dec. 12.

Basdell, Thomas, Addlestone, Surrey, smith and farrier. *Att.* Taylor and Clement, Gray's-inn.
 Baker, Thomas, Heckmoudwick, York, and John Barker, Bread-street, London, carpet and blanket manufacturers. *Att.* Hurd, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
 Blanshard, Robert, Aldenharn, Herts, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Palmer, Barard's-inn, Holborn.
 Blundell, Major, Bezer Blundell, and Sarah Blundell, Holborn-bridge, wholesale drapers. *Att.* Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall street.
 Camp, William, Worcester-place, Upper Thames-street, wholesale stationer. *Att.* Coote, Austin-friars.
 Capes, Thomas, East Retford, Nottingham, money-scriver. *Att.* Beetham, Cowper's-court, Cornhill.
 Cole, William, Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square, dealer in music. *Att.* Spike, Elm-court, Temple.
 Dalry, David, Leeds, York, drysalter. *Att.* Baitty, Chancery-lane.
 Forster, John Peter, Liverpool, liquor-merchant. *Att.* Tarrant and Co, Chancery-lane.
 Furnace, George, Newcastle upon-Tyne, grocer. *Att.* Megisons and Fairbank, Hatton garden.
 Gummer, William, and John Randall, High street, Newington, Surrey, plumbers. *Att.* Marson, Newington-buff.
 Hart, Henry, Portsmouth, Southampton, navy agent. *Att.* Hart, Portmanouth.
 Hewnell, James, Eiland, Halifax, York, woollen-manufacturer. *Att.* Wigglesworth, Gray's-inn.
 Hopkins, William, Swansea, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. *Att.* Osborne and I Ward, Bristol, and Berrington and Jenkins, Swansea.
 Ishster, John, Bond-court, Wabrook, merchant. *Att.* Burn, Auction Mart.

Jerke, John, Bilston, Stafford, carrier. *Att.* Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple.
 Knight, Moses, Prospect-place, St. George, victualler. *Att.* Finchett, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields.
 Meeds, Samuel, Stickney, Lincoln, miller. *Att.* Loding-ton and Hall, Temple.
 Morris, Samuel, Taunton, Somerset, builder. *Att.* Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's-inn.
 Moye, R. Stone-street, Chelsea, carpenter. *Att.* J. B. Mills, Vine-street, Piccadilly.
 Palfreyman, G. Cragg Works, Chester, calico-printer. *Att.* Maine and Parry, Temple.
 Pate, J. Gray's-inn-lane, stable keeper. *Att.* Hussey, Furnival's-inn.
 Poole, J. and T. Gray, Whitehaven, Cumberland, linen-drappers. *Att.* Conliffe, Manchester.
 Rutherford, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-owner. *Att.* Meggison and Fairbank, Hatton garden.
 Smith, M. Mabank-street, Westminster, victualler. *Att.* Taylor, Craven-street, Strand.
 Taylor, J. Cuckfield, draper. *Att.* Chapman and Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apostle.
 Wagenag, Anthony Van, Jacob Zink, Jacques Gabriel Van Weede, and Peter Van Der Aa, Gobe-road, Middel, Imperial British verdigris-manufacturers. *Att.* Lovell, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
 Webb, T. jun. Longford, Wilt, miller. *Att.* Nettiefold Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Vassalier, J. Squ-Street, Bishopsgate street, carrier. *Att.* Evelt and Dixon, Haydon-square.
 Yates, G. Gloucester, innkeeper. *Att.* Benbow and Alban, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 2.

John Fazakerly, Liverpool, tailor and draper.—Andrew John Mackenzie and Henry Roper, Cross-street, Linsbury-square, merchants and confectioners.—Robert Woodcombe Lester, Rotherhithe, mast and sail-maker.—Daniel Mosley, Wakefield, innkeeper.—Keneys, Rad-cliff, Chasen street, banker.—William Parrett, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, apothecary.—John Camporell, Thurgroton-street, merchant.—Thomas Neacomb, Nottingham, auctioneer.—William Lane, jun. Birmingham, iron dealer.—William Powling, Abgate High-street, linen-draper.—James Ball, Newcastle-under-Lyme, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—Dec. 15.

Arnold, J. Rawstone-street, Brompton, carpenter. *Att.* Williamson and Remner, Cusford's-inn.
 Bickers, John, Jas. Bickers, and Wm. Bickers, Bucklers-bury, and London-bridge, linen-drappers. *Att.* James, Bucklersbury.
 Boyle, J. Paradise street, Rotherhithe, house carpenter. *Att.* West, Red Lion street, Wapping.
 Cooke, J. Speldhurst street, Burton-crescent, Brunswick-square, surgeon and apothecary. *Att.* Baddeley, James street, Bedford-row.
 Cooke, J. Finchurch street, stationer. *Att.* Smith, Toxothome-yard, Leithbury.
 Collier, J. London, and D. Sheldon, Manchester, manufacturers. *Att.* Chester, Staple-inn.
 Clough, J. Manchester, comm'n-brewer. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
 Cropley, R. Norwich, shoemaker. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-lan.
 De Bent, Dennis, jun. Span's-buildings, Pancras, dealer and chapman. *Att.* Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch-street.
 Ford, E. J. Bishopsgate-street, wool dealer. *Att.* Highmoor and Young, Bishopsgate-street.
 Gedart, W. Sauerland near the Sea, Durham, butcher. *Att.* Wils-on, Greville street, Hatton-garden.
 Grill, C. Dunster court, Blakeney-place, merchant. *Att.* Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 King, C. Bristol, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's-inn.
 Ingh, E. Great Russell-street, linen draper. *Att.* Collins, Mire-court, Temple.
 Jones, J. Commercial-row, mariner. *Att.* Courteen, Walbrook.
 Jones, W. and R. Taylor, Wilmshol, Chester, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Longhill and Butterfield, Gray's inn.
 Popleton, T. Boston, Lincoln, draper. *Att.* Johnson and Gaskell, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
 Ratcliff, P. Tufon street, Westminster, carpenter. *Att.* Postan, Furnival's-inn.
 Waikes, W. Suffolk street, Middlesex Hospital, tailor. *Att.* Benfield, Bonville street, Fleet street.
 Walens, S. and T. Atwood, Olvestonford, Worcester, snuff-makers. *Att.* Roberts, Stonebridge, Worcester.

Witty, G. A. Bishop's-walk, Lambeth, builder. *Att.* Bouton, Union-street, southwark.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 1.

B. Bridger, Brightelmston, carpenter.—J. Somnerwell, London-wall, merchant.—J. Caldwell, Bouton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer.—H. J. Chappell, Bethnal-green, British-lace-manufacturer.—T. Day, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, merchant.—J. Hill, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Mitchell, New sicalford, Lincoln, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—Dec. 19.

Ayton, W. New-inn-yard, Shore-duch, victualler. *Att.* A. Isaacs, Bevis-marks, St. Mary-axe.
 Austin, R. Minorics, furnishing-roomonger. *Att.* Nettiefold, Somerset-street, Aldgate.
 Baker, W. Bridge-water, Somerset, salesman. *Att.* W. James, Bristol.
 Bell, J. Liverpool, auctioneer. *Att.* T. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.
 Benjamin, B. and A. Benjamin, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, licensed-dealers in wine. *Att.* A. Isaacs, Bevis-marks, St. Mary-axe.
 Butler, T. and W. E. Hodgson, Calder-iron and coal-works, near Dewsbury, York, iron masters. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-lan.
 Butler, J. and G. Beccroft, sen. Kirkstall-Forge, Leeds, York, and T. Butler, calender and coal works, Dewsbury, York, iron masters. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-lan.
 Cook, W. Worthing, brewer. *Att.* W. Nettiefold, Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Evans, M. and W. Evans, Portsea, Southampton, grocers. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-lan.
 Forrest, W. Shuford, Salop, thrashing machine-maker. *Att.* W. Price, Lincoln's-inn, New-square.
 Gibbhorn, J. Dennington, Sudok, inn keeper. *Att.* Elkins, Newman-street, Oxford-street.
 Godfrey, P. and G. M. Stevens, Old Nichol-street, Bethnal-green, silk-dyers. *Att.* Doughty, Elm court, Temple.
 Gould, R. Worthing, baker. *Att.* W. Nettiefold, Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Grammar, H. Boswell-court, Queen-square, cheesemonger. *Att.* Longhill and Butterfield, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.
 Knight, H. Steyning, Sussex, cooper. *Att.* W. Nettiefold, Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Landon, H. and J. Child, Billiter-lane, wine and spirit-merchants. *Att.* Robinson and Hammond, Austin-friars.
 Makerow, I. Gosport, Southampton, slopseller. *Att.* Mounsey, Wood street, Cheapside.
 Meanly, S. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Dackworth and C. Manchester.
 Nodin, H. Lime-street, merchant. *Att.* Hamerton, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.
 Nunn, H. and J. Butler, York-street, Covent-garden, haberdashers. *Att.* Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall street, Pains, W. Plymouth, carpenter and joiner. *Att.* Darke, Prince's-street, Bedford-row.
 Phillips, H. College-street, Portsea, Southampton, slopseller. *Att.* E. Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe.
 Robinson, E. Bramley, York, cloth manufacturer. *Att.* Lake, Dowgate-hill.
 Selgwick, G. King's Arms, San Tavern-hill, v. ctualler. *Att.* Whittons, Great James street, Bedford-row.
 Stralford, T. Holborn-hill, haberdasher. *Att.* Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate street Within.
 Watheew, T. jun. Liverpool, draper. *Att.* Bickstock and Bounce, Paper-buildings, Temple.
 White, G. Worthing, Sussex, brazier. *Att.* Nettiefold, Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Wilmott, W. Grouge street, Tottenham-court-road, stationer. *Att.* Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopsgate street Within.
 Walton, G. Leithbury, Hereford, inn-holder. *Att.* Harley, Red Lion-square.
 Wicks, W. Worthing, Sussex, fish-buyer. *Att.* Nettiefold, Norfolk-street, Strand.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 9.

J. S. Rendell, Bristol, cloth manufacturer.—H. Silverlock, Havant, linen-draper.—R. Norris, Manchester, haberdasher.—B. Martindale, St. James's-street, wine-merchant.—R. Graham, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Boon, Norton in the Moors, shopkeeper.—W. Hall, Bolton, cotton-manufacturer.—J. Fell, Nottingham, hosier.—D. N. Shury, Berwick-street, printer.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

1812.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Nov. 23	6 2	6 4	7 8	7 4	0 0
30	6 2	6 4	7 8	7 4	0 0
Dec. 7	6 2	6 4	7 8	7 4	0 0
14	6 2	6 4	7 8	7 4	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Nov. 23	4 4	5 0	6 0	6 0	0 0
30	4 4	5 2	6 4	7 0	0 0
Dec. 7	4 4	5 2	6 6	6 4	0 0
14	4 4	5 2	6 6	6 4	0 0

St. James's.*			Whitechapel.*		
Hay.		Straw.	Hay.		Straw.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nov. 23	6 0 0	2 14 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
30	5 10 0	2 8 6	6 0 0	2 8 6	2 8 6
Dec. 7	5 12 0	2 8 0	5 15 0	2 6 6	2 6 6
14	5 12 0	2 8 0	5 15 0	2 6 6	2 6 6

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 26d.	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 37
Dressing Hides 21	Ditto, 50 to 70—40
Crop Hides for cut. 23	Ditto, 50 to 70—40
Flat Ordinary — 18d.	Seals, Large, £9.

TALLOW,* London Average per cwt.

Soap, yellow, 96s.; mottled, 110s.; curd, 114s. Candles, per dozen, 13s. 0d; moulds, 14s. 6d.

Nov. 14	3,889	quarters.	Average 130s. 0d.
21	6,531	—	— 121 9½
Dec. 5	5,727	—	— 127 1½

Nov. 13	14,849	sacks.	Average 109s. 5d.
27	24,726	—	— 109 5½
Dec. 11	17,508	—	— 109 6½

Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quarter.	
Nov. 30	6s. 2d.	3s. 1d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Dec. 7	6 2	3 1	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½
11	6 2	3 1	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½

* The highest price of the market.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	3 0 0	to 3 2 0
Ditto pearl.....	3 3 0	3 5 0
Barilla	1 15 0	2 0 0
Brandy, Cognac gal.	1 12 0	1 14 0
Campfire, refined.... lb.	0 6 3	0 0 0
Ditto unrefined ..cwt.	18 10 0	19 0 0
Cochineal, garbled ..lb.	1 11 0	1 12 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0 5 0	0 7 6
Coffee, fine (none)...cwt.	3 3 0	3 10 0
Ditto ordinary.....	2 3 0	2 10 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1 10	0 2 1½
Ditto Jamaica....	0 1 8	0 1 10
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 1 2	0 1 6
Ditto East-India.....	0 0 8	0 1 0
Curants, Zantcwt.	4 8 0	4 15 0
Elephants' Teeth	23 0 0	27 0 0
Scrivelloes 10	10 0 0	15 0 0
Flax, Riga.....ton	120 0 0	123 0 0
Ditto Petersburg....	100 0 0	105 0 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	8 0 0	8 8 0
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	1 10 0	0 0 0
Ditto English.....	0 15 6	0 16 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	6 10 0	8 17 0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	95 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Petersburg....	93 0 0	0 0 0
Hops	10 0 0	14 0 0
Indigo, Caracca....lb.	0 11 0	0 11 6
Ditto East-India	0 3 9	0 11 0
Iron, British bars, ..ton	14 10 0	15 10 0
Ditto Sweden.....	20 0 0	21 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	20 0 0	0 0 0
Lead in pigs.....ton	20 0 0	21 0 0
Ditto red.....ton	27 0 0	0 0 0

COALS.*	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 23	40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d.	41s. 6d. to 57s. 0d.
30	44 6 0 0	49 0 54 6
Dec. 14	45 3 50 0	42 0 56 0
21	0 0 0 0	49 0 55 6

* Delivered at 13s. per chaldron aavance.

		5 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	5 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dr. accs by Leslie's Hydrom.
Nov. 21	30	38	32	30,00	15	Fair
22	32	37	29	28	10	Fair
23	26	40	40	27	11	Fair
24	40	45	40	29,92	10	Fair
25	42	46	38	278	9	Fair
26	40	47	40	278	5	Foggy
27	45	47	44	30,10	0	Foggy
28	44	47	41	301	0	Foggy
29	42	46	47	29,90	7	Cloudy
30	47	50	47	281	6	Cloudy
Dec. 1	47	52	46	270	0	Sm. rain
2	47	53	47	30,00	0	Sm. rain
3	47	49	45	310	0	Sm. rain
4	46	47	40	311	0	Cloudy
5	40	45	32	309	6	Fair
6	30	38	30	310	7	Fair
7	29	35	29	258	6	Fair
8	26	30	25	226	6	Fair
9	23	32	30	289	7	Fair
10	30	33	39	290	4	Fair
11	31	32	29	291	0	Snow
12	28	32	26	282	0	Cloudy
13	28	32	26	270	17	Fair
14	27	33	29	279	17	Cloudy
15	31	32	29	240	16	H. Wind
16	27	28	32	261	0	Cloudy
17	33	35	32	282	0	Snow
18	31	37	37	29,21	0	R. & snow
19	38	39	36	248	0	Sm. rain
20	36	37	33	251	5	Cloudy

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 28-8 — Ditto at sight, 27-10 — Rotterdam, 8-12 — Hamburgh, 27-6 — Altona, 27-7
 — Paris, 1 day's date, 18-55 — Ditto, 2 us. 18-75 — Madrid in paper — Ditto eff. — Cadiz, in paper
 — Cadiz, eff. 49½ — Bilboa — Palermo, per oz. 125-1 — Leghorn, 58 — Genoa, 54 — Venice, in eff. 52
 — Naples, 42 — Lisbon, 71 — Oporto, 70½ — Dublin, per cent. 8 — Cork, ditto 8½ — Agio
 B. of Holland, 5 per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th November to 20th December, 1812.—By J. M. Richardson, 25, Cornhill.

1812.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Reduced.	3 p. Consols.	4 p. Consols. 1780.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Excheg. B.	£ s. d.	Consols for Accts.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
Nov. 21	216	57½	57½	59	73	90	15	5 p. pr.	—	—	163	2d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
23	216	57½	57½	59	73	90	15	5 p. pr.	56½	—	163	2d	—	—	58½	5 p.	—	59	—	—
24	216	57½	57½	59	73	90	15	5 p. pr.	56½	—	163	2d	—	—	58½	5 p.	—	59	—	—
25	216	57½	57½	59	73	90	15	5 p. pr.	56½	—	163	2d	—	—	58½	5 p.	—	59	—	—
26	216	57½	57½	59	73	90	15	5 p. pr.	56½	—	163	2d	—	—	58½	5 p.	—	59	—	—
27	217	57½	57½	58	73	90	14½	5 p. pr.	56½	4½	—	2d	6½	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	88
28	—	57	57	58	73	90	14½	—	—	—	—	1d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
30	—	57	57	58	73	90	14½	—	—	—	—	3d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
Dec. 1	216	57½	57½	58	73	90	14½	4½	5½	4½	—	3d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
2	214	57	57	58	73	90	14½	4½	5½	4½	—	3d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
3	216	57½	57½	58	73	90	14½	3½	5½	—	shut	4	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
4	216	57½	57½	58	73	90	14½	3½	5½	—	shut	4	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
5	216	57½	57½	58	73	90	14½	5	5½	4½	—	6d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
6	—	57	57	58	73	90	14½	—	56½	—	—	7d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
7	—	58	58	59	73	90	15	5½	—	—	—	7d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
8	218	59	59	59	73	90	15	7½	57½	4½	—	5d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
9	—	59	59	59	73	90	15	7½	57½	4½	—	5d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
10	218	59	59	59	73	90	15	8½	57½	—	—	4d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
11	218	59	59	59	73	90	15	8½	57½	—	—	4d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
12	—	59	59	59	73	90	15	8½	57½	—	—	4d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
13	—	59	59	59	73	90	15	7½	57½	—	—	4d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
14	219	59	59	59	73	90	15	7½	57½	—	—	4d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
15	219	59	59	59	73	90	15	10	58	—	—	6d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
16	—	60	60	60	73	90	15	10	58	—	—	6d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
17	222	61	61	61	73	90	15	10	58	—	—	6d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
18	223	60½	60½	60½	73	90	15	10	58	—	—	6d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—
19	223	61	61	61	73	90	15	10	58	—	—	6d	—	—	—	5 p.	—	59	—	—

London Premiums of Insurance, December 20th, 1812.

At 1 g. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.
 At 1½ g. Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, and Portsmouth.
 At 2 g. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, and Port of Scotland, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool. [4 to 5 g.]
 At 3 to 4 g. France, with-fluence; back
 At 6 g. East-India, Comp. ships. Gibraltar, with returns. Home with returns 6 g.
 At 12 g. Brazil, home 12 to 15 g. East-India, with returns; back
 At 10 to 12 g. Jamaica, with convey; ret.
 Home 10 g. with ret.
 At 10 to 12 g. Gothenburgh 12 to 15 g.
 Western Isles.
 Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Malaga, &c.
 At 10 g. Leeward Islands, with convey.
 At 8 g. Madeira. Home 8 to 10 g.
 At 8 g. Madaira. Home 8 to 10 g.
 At 3 to 4 g. for convey.
 Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home 8 g.
 Indies, out and home. Malta, Sicily, &c. ret. 6. Home the same.
 At 15 g. Honduras, ret. 7. Canada, Newfoundland, home 20 g. with ret. Smyrna, Constantinople, Salonica. Home the same.
 At 20 to 25 g. Southern Whale Fishery; out and home. Stockholm, 30 g. with returns. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. 30 g. Home 25 to 40 g.—home.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. from 20th November to 20th December 1812, at the Office of Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

London Dock Stock, £102. to £104.—West-India Dock, £116. to £147.—East-India Dock, £105. to £106.—Globe Assurance Stock, £104. to £105.—Imperial ditto Shares, £50.—Eagle ditto ditto, £0.—Hope ditto ditto, £2. 2s.—Atlas ditto ditto, £4. to £3. 15s.—East-London Water-Works, £67. to £63.—Kent ditto, £59. to £58.—London Institution Shares, £0.—Grand Junction Canal ditto, £208.—Kennet and Avon, £20. to £21.—Leeds and Liverpool, £207.—Wilts and Berks, £19. 10s.—Thames and Melway, —.—Huddersfield, £19.—Grand Surrey, £110. to £107.—Grand Western, £37 Disc.—Grand Union, £20. Disc.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS,
DECEASED SINCE JUNE 1, 1812.

SAMUEL DANIELLS, artist. Died at Ceylon in December, 1811. He was of the same family as the nephew and brother of the same name, well known to the public by their distinguished performances in the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. Those gentlemen are marked as faithful and interesting delineators of Indian objects, and scenery; Mr. Samuel Daniells, equally ardent for similar reputation, embarked early in life for the Cape of Good Hope, whence he visited the interior of Southern Africa. He studied the landscape and natural productions, animals, vegetables, &c. of every kind, of that country, though surrounded by hardships, and far beyond the bounds of the colony, where Europeans had never before penetrated. These were given to the public in a work entitled "African Scenery."* Africa detained him more than four years. He returned to England in 1804. In 1806 he embarked for Ceylon, an island little known, at that time, though deserving of the greatest attention. During six years he found abundant means of gratifying his prevailing passion; and exploring the stores of nature. One volume of "Scenery, Animals, and Native Inhabitants of Ceylon," is published. Materials for the continuation are in safe hands. The insubriety of some parts of this island to European constitutions is proverbial: to the artist who will see nature with his own eyes, and who studies fidelity of representation, swamps and jungles under a burning sun, are too likely to become destructive. His career was closed at the early age of thirty-six.

Mrs. SUSANNA DUNCOMBE, widow of the late Rev. John Duncombe, of Canterbury, died in the Precincts of that city, Oct. 28. She was the daughter of Joseph Highmore, portrait painter, of London; and having cultivated her talent for the arts, she is entitled to notice for having made the designs for the frontispieces, and vignettes to various works published by her husband, and others of her friends,—such as the life of Petrarch, &c.—for her amiable character, to which the letters of Richardson bear ample testimony; and—for the virtues of her station, as the wife and widow of a clergyman, after whose death (about 1786) she lived in private, with a daughter, who survives her.

Rev. LOUIS DUTENS, historiographer to his majesty, died May 23, in his 83d year.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. pp. 23, 79. Vol. XII. [*Lit. Pan. Feb. 1813.*]

This gentleman was an interesting character, but more as a politician, than as a divine. He published, in 1805, his own history, under the title of "Memoirs of a Traveller in Retirement." He was of a respectable Protestant family in France. His father feeling the exclusion from public service, to which his religion subjected him, as a dead weight on his abilities, came to England, with intention to settle, but the climate did not suit him: he therefore returned to his native country, where the subject of our memoir was born. His early adventures were those of an unthinking Frenchman, "*toujours, toujours, de l'amour.*" He ran away from home:—he visited Paris to witness the rejoicings for the peace of 1748; here he endeavoured to supply his wants by writing a tragedy!—though he confesses he had never read a tragedy in his life. A few casual remittances from friends enabled him to support existence; but he found it necessary to seek again the shelter of the paternal mansion. After a time, he determined on following fortune in England; and proceeding to Chateau l'Herauld, for the purpose of obtaining letters of introduction from some English gentlemen then resident there, he had the good fortune to meet with Miss Pitt, sister to Lord Chatham, who gave him letters to Lord Barrington. He became at length tutor in the family of Mr. Wyche; where he perfected himself in the English language, acquired habits of industry, and activity. He was unexpectedly appointed chaplain to Hon. Stuart Mackenzie, going envoy extraordinary to Turin, in October, 1758. Mr. Mackenzie returned in 1760, and in his absence Mr. D. filled the honourable office of *Chargé des Affaires*, till 1762. Returning to England; his services in writing French were occasionally used by the Earl of Bute, by which means he became acquainted with much of the negotiations previous to the peace of 1763. He was again appointed *Chargé des Affaires* at Turin, in which city he published an edition of Leibnitz, in six volumes 4to. In 1766 he returned to England, and received from the Duke of Northumberland the living of Elsdon, in Northumberland, worth £800 per annum, together with a present of £1000 from the king. He travelled through the greater part of Europe, as tutor with Lord Algernon Percy, in 1768: and on his return, became an inmate at Northumberland House, where he formed a part of the family for many years. He saw the duchess die; he afterwards saw the duke die: a few days before his grace expired, he said to his son, "My son, I think we ought to do something for Mr. Dutens:" his son assented; and no more was said on the subject. His income was insufficient for one whose situation required him to keep company with

noblemen. His temper was not improved by expectation; nor by what he felt as neglect, if not as ingratitude. At length he settled at Petersham for ten years. In 1799, Lady Betty Mackenzie died; also Mr. Mackenzie, in 1800, leaving Mr. D. one of his residuary legatees, by which he acquired about £15,000. He spent the rest of his life in happy retirement; the post of Historiographer to the king producing him no emolument. Not many days before his death, he took coach, and went round to many persons with whom he corresponded, for the purpose of returning them their letters. He is best known by his "Enquiries into the discoveries of the moderns, but really known to the ancients;" by his Memoirs of himself, and a small tract of excerpts from his Memoirs entitled, "I have seen:" being the extraordinary facts disclosed by the French revolution, with others he had witnessed in the course of a long political life. He published also, a tract on the adoption of vaulted archings among the ancients: another in 1788, on the king's illness, &c. &c.

ISAAC GOSSET, D.D. F.R.S. died December, 16, in Newman-street; suddenly; in his 68th year. This gentleman was well known among the most eminent book-collectors; chiefly in the theological and biblical line, for his own library. Of feeble person, but vigorous mind; a persevering student; in conversation lively, but not calculated for admiration as a public speaker. He never courted preferment, and never acquired any. He was, in fact the librarian to his own books, which he consulted with unwearied assiduity. He had made considerable progress in "Annotations on the Greek Testament," the result of years of learned leisure, which it is hoped will not be withheld from the public.

ANTHONY HAMILTON, D. D. died Oct. 4. at Hadham, Herts. in his 74th year. He was rector of that parish, vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, and archdeacon of Colchester. He was of Benet college; Cambridge. B. A. 1760; M. A. 1763; S. T. P. 1775. Elected member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1773, and for several years a very efficient vice president of that body. He contributed to the papers of the society in 1794, "a short account of gardens near London, with remarks, &c. on a view of them in December 1691." Also in 1804, an "account of the Discovery and interment of the Heart of Arthur Lord Capel." He was among the early members and supporters of the Palestine Association.

ROBERT HUNTER, Esq. died August 4; at Kew: He was of Ayrshire, North Bri-

tain; which country he quitted at an early age, and engaging in commerce in London, gradually rose to eminence. His public services deserve commemoration. He was among the earliest coadjutors of the late Jonas Hanway, in the establishment of the Marine Society. He was one of the commissioners under the act of parliament for relieving the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada, by a loan of exchequer bills; and so correct was his judgment and conduct, that although £1,400,000 passed through the office, yet his accounts were closed without the loss of a shilling. Mr. Pitt consulted him on most commercial subjects. He was among the earliest directors of the London Docks: a firm supporter of government, according to conscience; one of the few who reached St. James's with an address, though impeded by the tumultuous mob of Wilkes. He was one of the active projectors of the "Declaration" of the merchants and traders in 1795; and to the last of his powers, a commissioner of the Royal Naval Asylum. He reached nearly the age of 80, and continued to fulfil the duties of his charge with activity. He married, in 1762, Miss Lewis of London, with whom he lived forty-six years. They had seven children, of which four survive him.

RICHARD KIRWAN, Esq. of Gregg in the county of Galway, F.R.S. President of the Royal Irish Academy:—of the Dublin Library Society, and member of most literary bodies in Europe. The studies of this distinguished philosopher were at once exact and extensive. He gave almost a new life to chemistry, and a new direction, as well as impetus to mineralogy. He was indefatigable, acute and intelligent. His publications are proofs of his profound views of science; and it is enough to say in his praise, that his merits were known and felt, by every learned institution in the scientific world. A mineralogical society, lately instituted in Dublin, is called from his name, the Kirwanian Society. His publications have been extremely advantageous to science.

EDMUND MALONE, Esq. well known as a commentator on Shakespeare, died May 25. This gentleman devoted a great part of his fortune, which was not very large, to the object he studied with the closest attention—that of restoring the text of our immortal bard to its original purity. For this purpose he dis-interred and purchased a variety of black letter books, which he perused with diligence and care, and directed their contents to his purpose with accuracy and ingenuity. His connections were extensive among the literati of his time, by whom his opinions were received with deference. He

extended his researches to original portraits, and other memorials of our men of learning, and was very ready in pointing out to proper enquirers where they might be found. For such lists we have been obliged to him. His acquaintance with the productions of the Elizabethan age, enabled him to detect with facility the pretensions of imposture; and to him, had he lived, the public would have been indebted for much additional light thrown on the pages of Shakespeare, in an intended edition. He was brother to Lord Sunderlin. He died unmarried. The family of Malone derives its descent from the O'Connors, kings of Connaught, which name they originally bore. An ancestor of this branch was called *Mael Loín* (Bald John) and gave name to a district in Westmeath.

His Excellency PHILIP ST. MARTIN, Count de Front, aged 64. Died in Hinde Street, Manchester-square, Nov. 4, after a very long illness, which he bore with the greatest patience and resignation. He had been ambassador from the Court of Sardinia to his Britannic Majesty above 30 years. His remains were deposited on the 11th, in a vault erected for that purpose in St. Pancras Church yard, attended by the carriages of the French Princes, and several others of the Bourbon family: those of Lords Castlereagh, Liverpool, Bathurst, Camden, and several other noblemen; those of the Swedish, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, and Neapolitan ambassadors, with upwards of 20 other carriages. An elegant monument is to be erected to his memory.

He was a younger son of the Marquis St. Martin de St. Germain, one of the most ancient and noble families of Italy; his mother was sister to the Prince de Masserano, who resided many years at this Court as ambassador from Spain, respected by all who knew him, and much esteemed by the King and Queen. He went early into the army, in which, his promotion continued, and he rose to the rank of Lieutenant General. But soon after embracing the military career, his pleasing address, general knowledge and talents, induced the King of Sardinia, his Sovereign, to select him for his Envoy at the Court of Lisbon. After residing there about three years, he was appointed to fill the same situation at this Court, where he arrived at the beginning of 1783; and when the French Revolution had spread its horrors over Savoy and Piedmont; and the calamities of his country added to personal privations jointly assailed his mind, he exhibited that dignity of character which will ever render his memory revered as a Statesman; neglecting his own individual advantage, convenience and comfort, he was ever vigilant, ardent, and

exemplary in his attention to his public duty. But the misfortunes of his country had long preyed so much upon his mind, as to engender a lingering disorder, which terminated fatally. In 1804, he married Lady Flete-wood, widow of Sir Thomas Flete-wood, bart.

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The MARQUIS OF POMBAL died in June, at Rio Janeiro, of an epidemic fever, which had made great ravages in that capital. His virtuous and exemplary lady died in 1808, at the same place. He was one of the most respectable personages who adorned the kingdom, the court of Portugal, and the ministry of the Prince Regent at Brazil. Besides the remarkable circumstance of his being eldest son of the great Marquis of Pombal, the celebrated prime minister of state to King Don Joseph I. and descended, by his mother, from the illustrious family of the Counts of Daun, in Vienna, of Austria, it happened that the Marquis possessed one of the richest houses of Portugal, which was the grand centre of union of the *corps diplomatique*, the focus of attraction for foreign representatives of all nations in alliance with Portugal. The Marquis married, at an early age, one of the sisters of the present Count de Caparica; and, before he had completed his 20th year, he was created Count de Oeiras, chamberlain to her most faithful majesty, the Queen of Portugal; preceptor to the deceased prince of Brazil, Don Joseph, by whom he was particularly esteemed; and, about this time, he was promoted to the situation of president of the *Senado da Câmara* of Lisbon, which situation he filled with credit for nine successive years. A short time after the death of his father, having procured leave of his sovereign, he quitted Portugal and came to London, whence he went over to France; and at both the courts and capitals of Great Britain and France, he received the most distinguished honours and attentions. Returning *via* Spain, he went back to his own country, where, at that period, the intrigues of the court were in their full vigour, which the disgraceful occurrences of the conspiracy of the Duke d'Aveiro had stirred up against the descendants of the minister; to whose lot fell the sorrowful and repugnant commission, to cause the laws of the kingdom to be put in execution on so serious and trying an occasion. However, the Marquis succeeded, not only in resisting, but in destroying the intrigues; and in spite of the influence of his powerful enemies, who then occupied the most important situations in the state, he not only maintained the employments which he already had, but was appointed to others, and successively made a councillor of state, great cross of the order of Christ, ambassador extraordinary to his Britannic Majesty; and in the year 1807, this

nobleman was one of those who forsook house, family, and country, to accompany his sovereign, when his Royal Highness took the resolution, completely to change his court for the city of Rio de Janeiro; where the Marquis had, among others, the distinguished favour of being promoted to the most exalted honours and employments, viz. great cross of the order of the Tower and the Sword, and president of the supreme tribunals of the *Desembargo do Paço*, and *Meza da Consciencia e Ordem*. He died, after the long period of 42 years' service, having rendered his sovereign and his country services of the greatest importance, in which he consumed both health and wealth; in which he displayed his patriotism, his fidelity, love, and respect for his sovereign, in a most exemplary manner, and beyond the power of being surpassed. The Marquis has left no legitimate children; but an illegitimate daughter survives him, who is married to one of the present governors of Brazil, M. Povoa. His heir and successor is his brother, the present Count de Redinha.

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HENRY REVELL REYNOLDS, M.D. was born in Nottinghamshire, Sept. 28, 1745. His father died about a month before his birth; the care of him, therefore, devolved on his maternal great uncle, and god-father, Mr. Henry Revell, of Gainsborough, who placed him, when about eighteen, as a commoner at Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1765 he exchanged Oxford for Cambridge: he also passed two years at Edinburgh. In 1768 he returned to Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Physic, whence he came to London, for a while; but practised first as a physician at Guildford. He settled in London in 1772; took the degree of M.D. from Cambridge, and was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital. In 1774 he was chosen fellow and censor of the college of physicians; and his reputation greatly increased. In 1776 he spoke the Hæveian oration. In 1777 he was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital. He was now among the most popular of the profession. In 1788 he was called into attendance on his majesty, in consequence of an access of that disorder, under which our gracious sovereign has since occasionally laboured. His attendance on later occasions, at Windsor, was continued till his health would no longer allow it; but the severest trial experienced by the Dr., was his examination at the bar of the House of Lords, where etiquette forbidding his *sitting down*, he was kept standing two hours, or more. He gradually faded away, till emaciated to a shadow; and died, October 22, 1811. He has left, not only the reputation of great skill in his profession,

but of great liberality, also; especially toward such persons, who were, as he conceived from their professions, but slightly favoured by the bounty of fortune.

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His excellency DON RODRIGO DE SOUZA COUTINHO, Conde de Linhares, and minister of foreign affairs to the Prince Regent of Portugal, died at Rio Janeiro, January 26, 1812. While assiduously employed in the labours of his office, and making up dispatches for England and Portugal, during the ardent heats of the season, he was suddenly seized with a vertigo, succeeded by a most violent fever, which in three days put a period to his life. The death of this distinguished servant of the state, and ornament of Portugal, may justly be considered as a national calamity. Happy in the unlimited and deserved confidence of his prince, though he died in the 56th year of his age, he had lived long enough to merit the grateful recollections of his country. He may justly be said to have been the creator of a military marine, and of public credit, in Portugal. Amidst all the embarrassments occasioned to the regular governments of Europe by the tremendous force of the French revolution, he maintained the commerce of Portugal, the stability of the public revenue, and the dignity of the crown. His sagacity anticipated the calamities which hung over Portugal; and he was the author of that advice which saved the house and dynasty of Braganza, by conveying the royal family to their transatlantic possessions. In the Brazils he concluded the commercial treaty with Great Britain. This distinguished statesman has not only laid the foundations of new establishments, but increased the national resources both of revenue and defence.

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ROBERT WILLAN, M.D. Died in April last, aged 54; at the island of Madeira, in which he had resided but a few months, as an alleviation from an attack of dropsy. The family connections of Dr. W. were among the Society of Friends, usually called Quakers; and during some years after his entering on the duties of his profession, he retained much of the simplicity of appearance of that respectable sect. He completed his medical education at Edinburgh; where the suavity of his manners, and the benevolent steadiness of his deportment obtained him a truly honourable popularity among the poorer classes. He came to London about 1781, and gradually rose by diligence and merit, to the highest repute as a physician. His most considerable work is that on Cutaneous Diseases, for which his situation as physician to a dispensary in a populous neighbourhood, (Carey Street) furnished him abundant op-

portunities of observation. He wrote also, a tract on the Varieties of Vaccination, and many temporary articles for various publications. He published an arrangement, or harmony of the life of Christ, with an instructive Preface, and valuable notes. He was a considerable Botanist; and in early life gave Lectures on that Science; he also afterwards gave lectures on Medical Physiognomy at the dispensary in Carey Street. Besides his merit as a physician, he was in the most extensive sense of the expression a truly amiable man. He had a custom of visiting a number of selected patients *on a Sunday*, to whom he always excused himself for taking *no fees for visits on that day*, by some good humoured observation;—but, we who knew him for nearly thirty years, knew that this was one of his ways of shewing *Christian benevolence*. He married Mrs. Scott, widow of —Scott, M. D. by whom he has left one son.

CHARLES VALLENCEY, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. S. F. S. A., &c. Died at Dublin, Aug. 8, in his 62d year. As “Director,” he was at the head of the officers of Royal Engineers, in Ireland, retired on full pay. He was advanced in 1798, in the course of his profession to the rank of Lieut. Gen. in the Engineer Department: in 1803 he was made General. He was by birth an Englishman; but by long residence and service, he might be deemed an Irishman. He published several tracts on Military Science; but is most distinguished by his extensive acquaintance with the Irish language, and his Dissertations on the Antiquities of that Country. He laboured much to kindle in the Irish nation a disposition to patronize the study of its *remote antiquities*; but his labours had little effect. He conceived that he had discovered several curiosities; and the collections of the Society of Antiquaries of London, bear abundant witness to his ardour in the cause. He found Phenecian and Etruscan monuments in Ireland; he detected Brahminical connections there in the early ages, &c. We have perused his discoveries with wonder. Possibly, had he attempted less, he might have illustrated some of his hypotheses in a more finished manner, and thereby have made greater way towards public support.

TURKEY.

At Constantinople, July 19, AMURATH, only son of the Turkish sultan. By the death of this infant, the Grand Seignior is again become (what he was at the time he ascended the throne) the only living male of the Ottoman family. His Highness is plunged into the deepest grief at this melancholy event. Should he continue without *male issue* seven years, his Janisaries have a right to demand his abdication.

REGISTER OF EVENTS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC:

From June 1, to December 31, 1813.

8. A fire in the rope-house, of Plymouth Dock-yard.
19. Great rejoicings at Sheffield, government having determined to suspend the Orders in Council.
20. Statue of Mr. Pitt erected in the University of Cambridge.
29. Mrs. Siddons takes leave of the stage, at Covent-Garden theatre, in the character of *Lady Macbeth*,

JULY.

4. A powder mill at Hounslow blown up.
16. A great tempest of lightning and thunder at Messina. The castle of Scilla struck by the lightning, and the powder magazine blown up. The commandant and 30 soldiers were killed. The fire communicated to the magazines and houses in the fort.
18. American Declaration of War against Great Britain.
22. Victory of Salamanca.
26. A fire broke out at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which destroyed 22 houses, &c. some thousand pounds worth of dollar notes were consumed, and other property.

AUGUST.

3. Vesuvius, which had for some time been tranquil, was much agitated; a continued noise, resembling thunder, was heard,—the base of the mountain was shaken, as if by an earthquake; and clouds of smoke and cinders darkened the air. After some hours the eruption ceased, when a column of fire burst from the crater, and attained a high elevation.
8. Suspension of the Orders in Council.
- Execution of D. Dawson, convicted at the preceding Cambridge assizes of poisoning race horses at Newmarket.
12. Lord Wellington enters Madrid.
- Foundation stone of Plymouth Breakwater laid.
17. A fire in the rope-yard at Woolwich.
19. Capture of H. M. Ship *Guerriere*, by the American Frigate Constitution.
20. New Constitution determined on in Sicily.
27. The City of Seville taken by assault by the allied army.
- High mass performed at the Portuguese Ambassador's chapel, in South Audley Street in honour of the victory of Salamanca.
- 27 and 28. Trial and acquittal of 37 persons, at the Lancaster assizes, on the charge of administering unlawful oaths, &c.

SEPTEMBER.

3. The City of London vote a congratulatory address to the Prince Regent on the victory of Salamanca.

7. Battle of Borodino, or otherwise of Moskwa, between the Russians and French.

11 and 12. Shocks of earthquake felt throughout Italy. At Florence, several houses, public edifices, and two churches were thrown down.

14. Destruction of the City of Moscow, by fire, on the entrance of Buonaparte and the French army.

29. Parliament dissolved by proclamation.

OCTOBER.

13. Defeat of the American army, in a second attempt to invade Upper Canada. Sir T. Brock, the British Commander-in-Chief, and his aide de camp killed.

23. Moscow evacuated by the French army.
27. A Court Martial was held on board the *Monmouth*, in the Downs, on Lieut. Gamage, of the Griffin sloop of war, for the murder of a sergeant of marines.—Verdict wilful murder.—He was executed.

28. The Macedonian Frigate taken by the American Ship United States, Commodore Decatur.

29. The freedom of the City of London voted to Lord Wellington; to be presented to him on his return to England in a gold box, of the value of 200 guineas.

30. The Spanish Regency supersedes General Ballasteros in his command of the 4th army, in consequence of his refusal to act under the orders of Lord Wellington.

30 and 31. Commencement and continuation of the trial, at the Old Bailey, of Winter, Allen, Taylor, Ivey, Knox, Cooper and Harris, river pirates, for an extensive robbery of silks. The trial did not close till twelve o'clock on Monday night the 2d November, when the jury delivered the following verdict:—Winter, Allen, and Taylor, guilty—*Death*.—Ivey and Cooper, guilty—*Transportation*.—Knox and Harris, not guilty.

31. The corner stone of the Highgate Archway, was laid by Mr. E. Smith, one of the Directors. This arch (which will form the principal entrance to the metropolis from the Northern roads,) is to be 36 feet high and 18 feet wide, surmounted by a bridge traversing the valley, over which the Hornsey road is to pass; it is dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and is to have an inscription in brass letters to that effect.

NOVEMBER.

7. In the Court of King's Bench, the assignees of Mr. B. Walsh recovered £3781 in actions against his brother and two other parties, the money having been paid on the eve of and in contemplation of an act of bankruptcy.

16. Marshal Davoust's division of the French army in Russia, completely destroyed by the

Russians. Buonaparte himself fled from the field of battle, with his suite, early in the day.

17. Marshall Ney's corps of 12,000 men, surrendered to the Russians.

—A fire broke out in the Pantheon, Oxford-street, which did considerable damage to the interior.

24. Meeting of the new parliament.

30. The Prince Regent, in person, delivered a speech from the throne.

DECEMBER.

4. Meeustrs. J. and L. Hunt, tried for a libel on H. R. H. the Prince Regent, in a paper called the Examiner. Verdict guilty.

8. Sentence of death passed on eighteen prisoners at the Old Bailey.

—Sentence of transportation for life passed on four prisoners: and for shorter periods on thirty seven others.

13. *Sunday*. The ice gave way in St. James's Park, while a number of persons were skating on it: several were drowned.

16. At the Admiralty Sessions, holden at the Old Bailey, before Lord Ellenborough, &c., the Marquis of Sligo was tried upon an indictment, charging him with unlawfully receiving on board his ship William Elden, a seaman in the King's service, and detaining, concealing, and secreting him. The second count charged him with enticing and persuading the said seaman to desert. The third count, with receiving the said Elden, knowing him to have deserted. There were other counts with respect to other seamen. It appeared in evidence, that, in the year 1808, the Marquis, who was on his travels, and touched at Malta, hired a vessel for the purpose of making a tour of the Greek Islands. Partly by seduction, and partly intoxication, he obtained several seamen from on board his Majesty's ships of War at Malta. On a search being instituted, he positively denied on his honour their being on board. At a subsequent period he left several of the men on shore on the island of Patmos, in great distress, without money or cloaths. After a trial of upwards of twelve hours duration; the jury found his Lordship *guilty*.

18. Buonaparte arrives at Paris, from the wreck of his army in Russia.

22. In the action Benjafeld against Wheeler, in the King's Bench, for an alledged libel, the jury allowed the *truth* of the matters asserted by the defendant to justify them. Verdict for the defendant.

23. Meeting held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to promote subscriptions for the Russian sufferers at Moscow, &c. the Duke of York in the chair:—followed by other meetings in London, and in many towns in the country for the same purpose.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE INFORMATION,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

From June 1, to December 31.

JUNE.

2. *Admiralty Office*.—Lieut. Treacy, commanding his Majesty's cutter *Linnet*, gives an account of his having captured *Le Petit Charles* French privateer, of St. Maloes, with 26 men.

— *Foreign Office*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Gilbert Stuart Bruce to be his Majesty's Consul at the Canary Islands.

6. *Doubling-street*.—Also, Major Gen. P. Bonham, to be Governor of Surinam;—also, Col. G. R. Ainslie, to be Governor of Dominica.

— *Carlton House*.—Also Rev. J. S. Clarke, F.R.S. Chaplain to the Household, and Librarian to his R. H. to be Historiographer to his Majesty, in the room of the late Rev. L. Dutens.

— Members returned to serve in Parliament.—Borough of Old Sarum.—J. Alexander of Wimpole-street, Middlesex, Esq. in room of Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—County of Down.—Rt. Hon. R. Ward, of Bangor Castle, in room of F. Savage, Esq. who has accepted the office of Escheator of Munster.

— *Admiralty Office*.—Lieut. S. Burgess, commanding the *Pincher* gun-vessel, relates the capture of a French armed lugger, of one gun and 47 men, by the boats of the *Pincher* and *Exertion* gun-brigs, near Cuxhaven.

9. Member returned to Parliament, for Borough of East Grinstead.—Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, in the room of Wm. Gunning, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

13. *Carlton House*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent was pleased to declare Dudley Earl of Harrowby, Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—Rt. Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and Rt. Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, sworn two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

— *Whitehall*.—Also, Rt. Hon. Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, S. Barne, Esq. and Hon. B. Paget, to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

— *Admiralty Office*.—Lieut. England, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessel *Flamer*, gives an account of capturing *La Pauline*, French privateer of three guns and 13 men.

— Member returned to Parliament.—University of Cambridge.—J. H. Smyth, Esq. M. A. of Trinity College, in the room of Sir V. Gibbs, Knt. one of the justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

16. County of Stafford.—E. J. Walhouse, Esq. of Heitherton, in that county, in the room of Sir J. Lytleton, Bart. deceased.

18. *Extraordinary*.—Lord Wellington writes from Fuente Gainada, May 28:—When I found that the enemy had retired from this frontier, on the 24th of April, I directed Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill to carry into execution the operations against the enemy's posts and establishments at the pas-

sage of the Tagus at Almaraz. —Owing to the necessary preparations, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill could not begin his march, with part of the 2d division of infantry till the 12th inst. and he attained the objects of his expedition on the 19th, by taking by storm Forts Napoleon and Ragusa, and the têtes-du-pont, and other works, by which the enemy's bridge was guarded, by destroying those forts and works, and the enemy's bridge and establishments, and by taking their magazines.—His Lordship says,—the enemy received every intelligence of Sir R. Hill's march; their troops under Gen. Drotet made a movement to their left, and arrived upon the Guadiana, at Medellín, on the 17th inst. Marshal Soult likewise moved from the blockade of Cadiz towards Cordova, without making the expected attack upon Tariffa, and the troops which had marched from Seville into the Condado de Niebla, returned to Seville neatly about the same time.—The return of prisoners is 250, including the Governor, 1 Lieut.-Col. and 15 officers.—Total of the allied loss—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 30 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 120 rank and file, wounded.—18 pieces of cannon were taken, a great quantity of powder in barrels, blown up, besides 120,000 cartridges, 300 shells, 30 pontoon boats, composing the bridge, with timber, with 60 carriages for removing the same, destroyed. In the forts were 29,961 rations of biscuits, 65,961 rice, 1618 wine, 27,184 brandy, 16,848 live cattle, and 18,086 salt meat.

20. *Carlton House*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Knt. to be one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Usheis Daily Waiters.

— *Whitehall*.—Also to order a *congé d'elire* to pass the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chester to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Edward, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Ely; also to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter, the Rev. George Henry Law, D.D. to be by them elected Bishop.

— *Admiralty Office*.—Hon. Capt. Bouyerie, of H. M.'s ship *Medusa*, gives an account of the destruction of the French national store-ship *La Dorade*, of 14 guns and 86 men, in Arcasson harbour, by the boats of the *Medusa*, under Lieut. J. Thompson. Notwithstanding the enemy were prepared for the attack, and the boats were hailed when they were within musket-shot, the ship was carried, after a desperate struggle, in which the whole of the crew, excepting 23 taken, were either killed or compelled to jump overboard. The *Medusa* had only five wounded. At daylight the ship was set fire to, after the wounded had been taken out, and some time after blew up.

— Lieut. Drake commanding the *Sandwich* hired lugger, announces the capture of the *Cou-rageux* French lugger privateer, of two guns and 24 men.

23. Appointment of Sir T. Tyrwhitt, to be Ranger of his Majesty's Little Park at Windsor.—Permission of the Prince Regent, that, in consequence of the gallantry displayed by the 2d batt. of the 47th reg. in the defence of Tariffa, the

word "Tariffs," shall be borne upon the colours and appointments of that regiment.

— *Admiralty Office.*—Mr. R. Bowden, master of the Hind, revenue-cutter, states that, on the 37th, in the Channel, he fell in company with the French lugger *Incomparable*, 120 tons burthen, armed with 14 twelve-pounder carronades, and 53 men. Mr. Bowden gave him three broadsides, boarded, and took possession. The vessels were soon after separated, when the lugger being found to be in a sinking state, the officers and men were withdrawn from her, as were at the same time, her commander, his first officer, and seven of his crew. It is supposed she sunk, with those that remained on board.

27. *Supplementary.*—Renovation of the Orders in Council.—Order in Council continuing the provisions of a former Order, permitting the importation into the Island of Newfoundland for the ensuing season, of bread, flour, pease, Indian corn, and live stock, as well as pitch, tar, and turpentine, from the United States, only in British vessels.

—The Prince Regent's permission to Capt. G. Willes, to accept and wear the insignia of the third class of Royal Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, presented by his Sicilian Majesty, in consequence of the valour displayed by him as first lieutenant of the Spartan, on the 3d May, 1810.

—Member to serve in Parliament.—Borough of Plymouth.—B. Bloomfield, Esq. in the room of Sir T. Tyrwhitt.

30. *Foreign-Office.*—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint John Crispin, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Oporto.

Admiralty-Office.—Capt. Hopkins, of his Majesty's sloop the *Helicon*, announces the capture of La Zulma, a French lugger privateer, with 19 men.

JULY.

4. *Carlton-House.*—The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Joseph Jekyll, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to be his Royal Highness's Attorney General; also Samuel Shepherd, Serjt. at law, to be his Royal Highness's Solicitor General.

—*Downing Street.*—Major General Ross, writes to Major Gen. Cooke, Cartagena:—Capt. Adam, of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, has assisted Gen. Freire, in an attack upon the enemy, and drove him from Baza June 13th. They were in the place to the number of four or five hundred, including cavalry.—Capt. Adam landed 300 Spanish troops he had with him, under the command of Col. Alvear, and took possession of the place: has destroyed a privateer and her two prizes; blown up the castle of San Elmo, which is situated upon an almost inaccessible rock, and all the sea defences and batteries which protected the anchorage, and formed a secure resort for the numerous privateers which have been long an annoyance to the British and Spanish trade.—Capt. Adam has also embarked all the serviceable guns, carriages, and ordnance stores, &c.—The inhabitants at Almeida received the Spanish troops with the most enthusiastic demonstration of patriotism.

—Lieut. Gen. Campbell writes from Gibraltar, June 6:—A severe action took place on the

1st instant between General Ballasteros's force, and a division of the enemy, under the command of General Cousoux, in the vicinity of Bornos.

—This action, says General Ballasteros, is perhaps the most serious that has been fought since the beginning of our revolution; and an unexpected occurrence has alone deprived me of the glory of a complete victory. I am surrounded by wounded, none of whom, however, received their wounds with the bayonet or sword, although all arms were used. The loss of the French I believe to have been considerable, for they did not venture to throw a single party across the Guadalete to molest my retreat. I remain in my positions, determined to perish with my troops rather than abandon one wounded man.

Admiralty-Office.—Captain Sir H. Popham, of his Majesty's ship *Venerable*, off Lequito, writes June 21, an account of an attack on the French troops in possession of that place by the Spanish Guerillas, aided by Sir Home, and the officers and men of his Majesty's ships under his orders. The enemy had possession of a hill fort, commanding the town; but a battery of one gun was erected on a hill still higher, supposed inaccessible: the gun was drawn up by 36 pair of bullocks, 400 Guerillas and 100 seamen. This made a breach; the Guerillas stormed the French fort; and other guns being supplied from the fleet: the French commander surrendered with 290 men.

Capt. Usher of H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, off Almunecar, writes May 21, an account of assistance he had rendered the Spanish Guerillas, under Col. Febrien, an officer of Gen. Ballasteros; by taking 200 of them on board, and laning them in the rear of a body of French troops, which immediately retreated with precipitation. The fortifications of the town and castle of Almunecar, were destroyed.

—Member returned to Parliament.—Borough of Colchester.—Hart Davis, Esq. in the room of Richard Hart Davis, Esq. who has accepted the office of Steward of his Majesty's Manor of East Hendred.

7. Borough of Bodmyn.—Right Hon. C. Bathurst, in the room of Sir Wm. Oglander, Bart. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—Borough of Downton.—Sir Thomas Plumer, Bart. his Majesty's Attorney-General.

—Lieut. Simmonds commanding H. M. gun-vessel *Attack*, writes from Dover Roads, July 5, an account of his having captured the transport galliot, No. 637, of 256 tons and 16 men, by the gig with six men, under direction of Mr. Conney the second master; who boarded the French vessel; and with his men escaped unhurt.

9. Lord Wellington writes from Salamanca, June 18, an account of his crossing the Agueda, on 13th, and retreat of the enemy. The French left about 800 men in garrison, in Salamanca, the forts, &c. they had erected from the ruins of colleges and convents. These forts were immediately invested. It is impossible to describe the joy of the town upon our entrance. They have now been suffering for more than three years, during which time the French, among other acts of oppression, have destroyed 13 of 25 convents, and 22 of 25 colleges, which existed in this celebrated seat of learning.

—A letter from Lieut. Col. Sir R. Hill and

its enclosures, being two from Major-Gen. Slade, gives an account of an affair with the enemy on the 11th inst. in which, owing to the eagerness and impetuosity of the troops, considerable loss was sustained.

— *Admiralty-Office*.—A letter from G.G. Lennox, commander of the *Raven*, July 4, off the Scheldt, gives particulars of an attempt to destroy the enemy's flotilla of 14 sail, when exercising close in their own port. He succeeded in cutting off seven; three of which he totally destroyed; the other four sought protection under a battery.

14. *Whitehall*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to present Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, D.L. Chancellor of the Diocese of Ferns, in Ireland, to the rectory of Willingham, alias Wivelingham, in the county of Cambridge, and diocese of Ely, void by the promotion of Doctor George Henry Law, to the see of Chester.

— Member returned to serve in Parliament.—Borough of Grampound.—Hon. A. C. Johnstone, in the room of Hon. G. A. F. Cochrane, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

— *Admiralty Office*.—Sir Home Popham writes in continuation of his exertions on the coast of Spain; by which several batteries of the enemy on the coast were destroyed, and their attention completely occupied. The dates are from the Bar of Bilbao, June 25.

— Capt. J. P. Stewart, of the Dictator, writes from the Sleeve, July 7, an account of having chased, in company with Capt. Robilliard, of the Podargus, a Danish frigate and numerous gun-boats, in among the rocks, on the coast of Mardoe, through passages so narrow as scarcely to admit the scudding sail booms being out. In half an hour the frigate was literally battered to atoms, and the flames bursting forth from her hatchways; the brigs had also struck; and most of the gun-boats were completely beaten and some sunk. The action had scarcely ceased and the ship afloat, than we found ourselves again attacked by the gun-boats which had retreated on seeing the fate of their squadron, and were again collecting from all quarters; but Captain Weir, of the Calypso, having taken a most advantageous position, engaged them with the greatest gallantry and effect. The Podargus and Flamer in the mean time were warmly engaged with numerous batteries and gun-boats, both brigs being aground; but by the uncommon exertion and extreme gallantry of Captain Robilliard, and the officers and crews of the brigs, they at last got afloat very much cut up.

Return of killed, &c.—Dictator, 5 killed; 16 severely, 8 slightly, wounded.—Podargus, 4 severely, 5 slightly, wounded.—Calypso, 3 killed; 1 severely wounded; 2 missing.—Flamer, 1 killed; 1 severely wounded.—Total: 9 killed; 26 severely; 13 slightly, wounded; 2 missing.—Danish force, 6th and 7th July, 1812. Noyaden, of 48 guns, 24-pounders, and 335 men; burnt.—Logan, of 20 guns, and 120 men; burnt.—Laaland, of 20 guns and 120 men; taken, much burnt, but afterwards abandoned as it grounded.—Kiel, of 18 guns, 18 pounders; and 120 men, ditto, ditto.—Samsoe, of 18 guns, 18-pounders, and 120 men; struck.—Alaart, of 16 guns, 18-pounders, and 100 men, lying at Christiansand. — Seagull, of 16 guns, 18 pound-

ers, and 100 men; lying at Christiansand.—Langeland, of 18 guns; 18-pounders, and 120 men; ditto.—Alten, of 18 guns, 18-pounders, and 120 men; ditto.—Gun-boats out of number.

— Captain Ross of his Majesty's sloop Briseis, off Pillau, June 29, writes:—I stood in yesterday to communicate with the merchant vessel, Urania, in Pillau Roads, when I perceived her to be in possession of the French troops, and that it was intended to destroy her on our approach: I tacked and stood off, judging it the most likely way to save the ship from destruction, and the remainder of her cargo from falling into the hands of the enemy, to surprise her at night. Lieut. Thomas Jones (2d) first of the Briseis; Mr. Palmer midshipman, and 16 men were sent in the pinnace on that service at midnight; when within pistol-shot, they were hailed and fired upon by the enemy, who had six guns and four swivels on board the Urania, which was surrounded by craft and boats; but every obstacle was overcome by the gallantry of Lieut. Jones and his crew, who gave three cheers, boarded over the craft, and drove the enemy off deck into their boats on the opposite side, leaving behind part of their arms; the cable was then cut, and she was brought out, together with a French scout that was employed unloading her.

21. Lord Wellington writes from Salamanca June 25, the continuation of his operations against Marshal Marmont, whom he drove across the Tormes on the 22d. The Marshal attempted to maintain a communication with the forts besieged by the English: his lordship therefore moved the army in advance, and the Marshal retired. He adds, we have breaches open in the convent of St. Vincente, which is the principal work; but these cannot be attacked in security till we have possession of Fort St. Cayetano. Major Gen. Clinton made an attempt to carry that work by storm on the night of the 23d inst. the gorge having been considerably damaged by the fire of our artillery. This attempt unfortunately failed, and Major-Gen. Bowes was killed. Our loss in officers and men was likewise considerable.

June 30.—The ammunition to enable us to carry on the attack of the fort having arrived at Salamanca in the afternoon of the 26th, the fire was immediately recommenced upon the gorge of the redoubt of St. Cayetano, in which a practicable breach was effected at about ten o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and we had succeeded nearly about the same time in setting fire to the buildings in the large fort of St. Vincente, by the fire from which the approach to St. Cayetano by its gorge was defended.—Being at Salamanca at this moment, I gave direction that the forts of St. Cayetano and La Merced, should be stormed; but some little delay occurred, in consequence of the commanding officers of those forts in the first instance; and afterwards the commanding officer of St. Vincente, having expressed a desire to capitulate after a lapse of a certain number of hours. As it was obvious that these propositions were made in order to gain time, till the fire of St. Vincente should be extinguished, I refused to listen to any terms, unless the forts should be instantly surrendered; and having found that the commanding officer of Cayetano, who was the

first to offer to surrender, was entirely dependent upon the Governor of St. Vincente, and could not venture to carry into execution the capitulation which he had offered to make, 1 gave directions that this fort and La Merced might be stormed forthwith. These operations were effected by detachments of the 6th division, under the command of Lieut. Col. Davies of the 36th regiment, under the direction of Major-Gen. Clinton. The troops entered the fort of St. Cayetano by the gorge; and escalated that of La Merced; and our loss was but trifling.—The Governor of St. Vincente, then sent out a flag to notify the surrender of that fort on the terms I had offered him: viz. the garrison to march out with the honours of war; to be prisoners of war; and the officers to retain their personal military baggage and the soldiers their knapsacks; and notwithstanding that the 9th regiment of Cazadores had actually stormed one of the outworks of St. Vincente, and were in possession of it, I deemed it expedient to accept the fort by capitulation on those terms, and stop the attack.—The operations against the forts of Salamanca were carried on in sight of Marshal Marmont's army.—General total British and Portuguese loss. Killed—2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 103 rank and file; 28 horses.—Wounded—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-col., 1 major, 10 captains, 16 lieuts., 5 ensigns, 14 sergeants, 7 drummers, 323 rank and file.—Missing—2 lieuts., 11 rank and file; 5 horses.

— *Admiralty-Office*.—Several letters:—One from Cap. J. Rowley of the *America*, stating, that having, in company with the *Leviathan* and *L'Eclair*, fallen in with 18 sail of coasters, which took shelter under the town and batteries of Langueira, the marines were landed from the different vessels May 10th, the batteries were carried, the enemy driven back, and 16 vessels towed out. In this service the *America's* yawl was sunk by a chance shot from the only gun that could bear on the boats: and 10 marines drowned: total loss, 15 killed and 20 wounded.—One from Capt. J. T. Nicholas, of the *Pilot* sloop, dated Palermo, April 16, states, that the *Pilot* being anchored close to the town of Policastro, nine vessels laden with oil, which were hauled on the beach, were brought out: none hurt or killed.—One from Capt. Napier of the *Thames* states, that on the 14th May, he, in conjunction with the *Pilot* sloop, attacked the town of Sapri, silenced a tower and battery, made the garrison prisoners, and afterwards took possession of 28 vessels, laden with oil, some of which were hauled a quarter of a mile in the country: none killed or wounded.—One from Capt. Hope, of the *Saette*, stating the capture and destruction of the French privateer *La Comete*, of two 18-pounders and 45 men.—Also from Lieut. C. Phillips, of the *Onyx* sloop, stating the burning of a brig on the beach of Cani by the boats of the *Onyx* and *Desperate*, and the capture of a French privateer of one gun and 8 men, with small arms; by the *Fearless*.—One from Vice Admiral Thornborough, stating the capture, by the *Sybilie* frigate, of the French cutter privateer *L'Agile*, (late the *Chesterfield*, Guernsey packet) commanded by the noted A. Black, of 14 guns, eight of which were thrown

overboard in the chase, and 61 men, out three days from Bannodet, near Quimper, and had captured, on the 16th, the *Alicia* brig, from Bristol, bound to Gibraltar: also two letters from Capt. Moreby, of the *Wizard*, and Capt. Down, of the *Redwing*, stating the capture of a privateer of 8 guns and 60 men from Corfu, and of a Neapolitan privateer of one gun.

— *Carlton-House*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on W. Garrow, Esq. H. M. Solicitor General.

25. *Admiralty-Office*.—Capture of the *Eole* French privateer, of 14 guns, by the boats of His Majesty's sloops *Oaprey*, *Britomart*, and *Leveret*.

— Order in Council revoking an Order issued on the 7th Jan. 1807, regulating the trade between the ports of the United Kingdom, and the Isle of Malta and its dependencies, and providing in lieu thereof, that, after the first of August next, no goods shall be exported from this country to Malta, but in British vessels, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, or in vessels condemned as lawful prize at Malta, and navigated by one-fourth of British or Maltese subjects, or in vessels to which His Majesty's licence may be granted: in like manner, no goods after the 1st of October next, are to be exported from Malta, or its dependencies, to the United Kingdom, but according to the above regulations.

28. *Downing-Street*.—Lord Wellington writes from Rueda, July 7:—a continuation of his account of the retreat of Marshall Marmont's army across the Douro, after several skirmishes.

— *Foreign Office*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Gen. Viscount Cathcart, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

— *Admiralty Office*.—Sir Home Popham writes an account of his further proceedings in molesting the French in Guetaria, also off Castro, where the castle with 150 men surrendered; also off Santona, and again at Guetaria, where the French having received a reinforcement of 3,000 men, succeeded in taking 3 midshipmen, and 29 sailors.

— Letter from Lieut. F. Warrand, of the *Sea Lark* schooner; states the capture, in the channel, after a well fought action of one hour and a half, of the *Ville de Caen* lugger, Capt. Crockett, of 16 gns, and 75 men, belonging to St. Maloes, while in pursuit of two West Indiamen. The lugger was carried by boarding, and had 15 men killed, including the Captain, and 16 wounded. The *Sea Lark* had 7 killed, and 21 wounded, including Lieut. Warrand.

31. *Extraordinary*.—Announcing the signature of treaties of peace between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden, on the 18th inst.

AUGUST.

1. *Whitehall*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent hath been pleased to grant to Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. G. his Majesty's royal licence and permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Persian Order of the Sun and Lion, conferred on him by his Majesty the King of Persia, as a testimony of the high regard and respect which that Sovereign feels for his Lordship's character.

4. *Downing-Street.*—Lord Wellington writes from Rueda, July 14:—that Gen. Bonet had joined the enemy on the 7th, and that the French army had since extended to their right, as far as Toro, where they had been actively employed in repairing the bridge over the Douro, which they had before destroyed.

— *Foreign Office.*—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Edward Thornton, Esq. to be H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden; and George Sholto Douglas, Esq. to be H. M.'s Secretary of Legation at that Court.

— *Admiralty Office.*—Letter from the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, of his Majesty's ship *Volontaire*, gives an account of the capture of the *Colombe* French felucca, of 9 guns and 45 men.

15. *Admiralty Office.*—Letters from Rear Admiral Martin, dated Riga, July 15, and 27. The first mentions a spirited attack by the Russian Prince Bagration, on the cavalry of Marshall Davoust; and confirmation of the peace between Russia and Turkey.

— Sir Home Popham writes an account of attacks on the castle and town of Santauder, on the 1st and 4th inst. The castle was taken; but the town received a reinforcement; speedily after which the French evacuated it, in great haste. 20 guns, with ammunition, were found in it.

— Capt. Willis of the *Leveret*, gives an account of his having captured the French lugger privateer *Le Brave*, of 4 guns, and 22 men.

— *Carlton House.*—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Viscount Jocelyn, to be Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's household; Lord C. Bentinck, to be Treasurer of his Majesty's household; Lord G. Beresford, to be Comptroller of his Majesty's household; Gen. Sam. Hulse, to be Master of his Majesty's household; Major-Gen. C. Stewart, the hon. A. Cavendish Bradshaw, and Major Gen. T. H. Turner, to be Grooms of his Majesty's Bed-chamber; and Lord Yarmouth, to be Lord Warden of the Stanaries.

This gazette announces the elevation of the Earl of Northampton to the rank of Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Baron Wilmington, Earl Compton, Marquis of Northampton. Also the elevation of Earl Camden to the rank of Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Earl of Brecknock, Marquis Camden.—Also the elevation of Lord Mulgrave, to the rank and titles of Viscount Normanby and Earl of Mulgrave.—Also the elevation of Lord Harewood, to the rank of Earl, by the titles of Viscount Lascelles and Earl of Harewood.

A new naval promotion of flag-officers took place on the 21st instant.

16. *Extraordinary.*—*Victory of Salamanca.*—*Downing-Street.*—Lord Wellington writes from Cabrerizos, near Salamanca, July 21. — On the 18th a smart affair took place on the Guarena, in which the enemy lost 240 prisoners. — Lord Wellington again writes, Flores de Avila July 24. — In my letter of the 21st I informed that both armies were near the Tormes;—the enemy crossed that river with the greatest part of his troops in the afternoon by the fords between Alba de Tormes and Huerta, and moved by their left to-

wards the roads leading to Ciudad Rodrigo.—The allied army, with the exception of the 3d division and Gen. D'Urban's cavalry, likewise crossed the Tormes in the evening by the bridge of Salamanca, and the fords in the neighborhood; and I placed the troops in a position of which the right was upon one of the two heights called *Dos Arapiles*, and the left on the Tormes below the ford of Santa Martha.—The 3d division and Brig.-Gen. D'Urban's cavalry were left at Cabrerizos, on the right of the Tormes, as the enemy had still a large corps on the heights above *Babilafuente*, on the same side: and I considered it not improbable that on finding our army prepared for them in the morning on the left of the Tormes, they would alter their plan, and manoeuvre by the other bank.—In the course of the night of the 21st I received intelligence that Gen. Chauvel had arrived at Pollos on the 20th, with the cavalry and horse artillery of the army of the North, to join Marshall Marmont; and I was quite certain that these troops would join him on the 22d or 23d at the latest.—During the night of the 21st the enemy had taken possession of the village of Calvarasa de Ariba, and of the height near it called *Nuestra Señora de la Pena*, our cavalry being in possession of Calvarasa de Abajo; and shortly after daylight detachments from both armies, attempted to obtain possession of the more distant, from our right, of the two hills called *Dos Arapiles*. The enemy however succeeded, their detachment being the strongest, and having been concealed in the woods nearer the hill than we were, by which success they strengthened materially their own position, and had in their power increased means of annoying ours.—In the morning the light troops of the 7th division, and the 4th Cacadores belonging to Gen. Pack's brigade, were engaged with the enemy on the height called *Nuestra Señora de la Pena*; on which height they maintained themselves with the enemy throughout the day.—The possession by the enemy, however, of the more distant of the *Arapiles*, rendered it necessary for me to extend the right of the army *en piquete* to the heights behind the village of *Arapiles*, and to occupy that village with light infantry; and here I placed the 4th division, under the command of Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Cole; and although, from the variety of the enemy's movements, it was difficult to form a satisfactory judgment of his intentions, I considered that, upon the whole, his objects were upon the left of the Tormes; I therefore ordered the Hon. Major-Gen. Pakenham, who commanded the 3d division in the absence of Lieut.-Gen. Picton, to move across the Tormes with the troops under his command, including Brig.-Gen. D'Urban's cavalry, and to place himself behind *Aldea Tejada*, Brig.-Gen. Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry and Don Carlos D'España's infantry, having been moved up likewise to the neighbourhood of *Las Torres*, between the 3d and 4th division.

After a variety of evolutions and movements, the enemy appears to have determined upon his plan about two in the afternoon; and under cover of a very heavy cannonade, which however did us but very little damage, he extended his left and moved forward his troops, appa-

rently with an intention to embrace, by the position of his troops, and by his fire, our post on that of the two Arapiles which we possessed, and from thence to attack and break our line; or at all events to render difficult any movements of ours to our right.—The extension of his line to his left however, and its advance upon our right, notwithstanding that his troops still occupied very strong ground, and his position was well defended by cannon, gave me an opportunity of attacking him, for which I had long been anxious. I reinforced our right with the 5th division, under Lieut.-Gen. Leith, which I placed behind the village of Arapiles, on the right of the 4th division; with the 6th and 7th divisions in reserve; and as soon as these troops had taken their stations, I ordered the Hon. Major-Gen. Pakenham to move forward with the 3d division, and Gen. D'Urban's cavalry, and two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, under Lieut.-Col. Hervey, in four columns, to turn the enemy's left on the heights, while Brig.-Gen. Bradford's brigade, the 5th division, under Lieut.-Gen. Leith, the 4th division, under the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Cole, and the cavalry, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, should attack them in front, supported in reserve by the 6th division, under Major-Gen. Clinton, the 7th division, under Major-Gen. Hope, and Don Carlos D'Espana's Spanish division, and Brig.-Gen. Pack should support the left of the 4th division, by attacking that of the Dos Arapiles, which the enemy held. The 1st and light divisions occupied the ground on the left, and were in reserve.—The attack upon the enemy's left was made in the manner above described, and completely succeeded. Major-Gen. the Hon. Edward Pakenham formed the third division across the enemy's flank, and overthrew every thing opposed to him. These troops were supported in the most gallant style by the Portuguese cavalry under Brigadier-Gen. D'Urban, and Lieut.-Col. Hervey's squadrons of the 14th, who successfully defeated every attempt made by the enemy on the flank of the third division.—Brig.-Gen. Bradford's brigade, the 5th and 4th divisions, and the cavalry under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, attacked the enemy in front, and drove his troops before them, from one height to another, bringing forward their right, so as to acquire strength upon the enemy's flank, in proportion to the advance. Brig.-Gen. Pack made a very gallant attack upon the Arapiles, in which, however, he did not succeed, excepting in diverting the attention of the enemy's corps placed upon it, from the troops under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Cole, in his advance.—The cavalry under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, made a most gallant and successful charge against a body of the enemy's infantry, which they overthrew and cut to pieces. In this charge Major-Gen. Le Marchant was killed at the head of his brigade.—After the crest of the height was carried, one division of the enemy's infantry made a stand against the 4th division, which, after a severe contest, was obliged to give way, in consequence of the enemy having thrown some troops on the left of the 4th division, after the failure of Brig.-Gen. Pack's attack upon the Arapiles, and the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Cole having been wounded. Marshal Sir

Wm. Beresford, who happened to be on the spot, directed Brig.-Gen. Spry's brigade of the 5th division, which was in the second line, to change its front, and to bring its fire on the flank of the enemy's division; and while engaged in this service he received a wound, which, I am apprehensive, will deprive me of the benefit of his counsel and assistance for some time. Nearly about the same time Lieut.-Gen. Leith received a wound, which unfortunately obliged him to quit the field. I ordered up the 6th division under Major-Gen. Clinton, to relieve the 4th, and the battle was soon restored to its former success.

The enemy's right, however, reinforced by the troops which had fled from his left, and by those which had now retired from the Arapiles, still continued to resist; and I ordered the 1st and light divisions, and Colonel Stubb's Portuguese brigade of the 4th division, which was reformed, and Major-Gen. William Anson's brigade, likewise of the 4th division, to turn the right, while the 6th division, supported by the 3d and 5th, attacked the front. It was dark before this point was carried by the 6th division, and the enemy fled through the woods towards the Tormes. I pursued them with the 1st and light divisions, and Major-Gen. Wm. Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and some squadrons of cavalry under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, as long as we could find any of them together, directing our march upon Huerta and the fords of the Tormes, by which the enemy had passed on their advance; but the darkness of the night was highly advantageous to the enemy, many of whom escaped under its cover, who must otherwise have been in our hands. Owing to this same cause, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton was wounded by one of our own sentries after he had halted.—We renewed the pursuit at break of day in the morning with the same troops, and Major-Gen. Buck's and Major-Gen. Anson's brigades of cavalry, which joined during the night, and having crossed the Tormes, we came up with the enemy's rear-guard of cavalry and infantry near La Serna; they were immediately attacked by the two brigades of dragoons; and the cavalry fled, leaving the infantry to their fate.—The pursuit was afterwards continued as far as Penaranda last night; and our troops are still following the flying enemy. Their headquarters were in this town, not less than ten leagues from the field of battle, for a few hours last night; and they are now considerably advanced on the road towards Valladolid by Arvalo. They were joined yesterday on their retreat by the cavalry and artillery of the army of the North, which have arrived at too late a period, it is to be hoped, to be of much use to them. It is impossible to form a conjecture of the amount of the enemy's loss in this action, but from all reports it is very considerable. We have taken from them 11 pieces of cannon*, several ammunition waggons, two eagles, and six colours; and one General, three Colonels, three Lieut.-Colonels, 130 Officers of inferior rank, and between 6 and 7000 soldiers are pri-

* The official returns only account for 11 pieces of cannon, but it is believed that 20 have fallen into our hands.

soners†; and our detachments are sending in more every moment. The number of dead on the field is very large.—I am informed that Marshal Marmont is badly wounded, and has lost one of his arms; and that four general officers have been killed, and several wounded. Such an advantage could not have been acquired without material loss on our side; but it certainly has not been of a magnitude to distress the army, or to cripple its operations. Throughout this trying day, of which I have related the events, I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the general officers and troops.

His Lordship again writes from Olmedo, July 28:—The army have continued their march in pursuit of the enemy since the 24th inst., and we have continued to take many prisoners: the light cavalry being in front.—It appears that Joseph Buonaparte left Madrid on the 21st, with the army of the centre, supposed to consist of from 10 to 12,000 infantry, and from 2 to 3000 cavalry, and he directed his march by the Escorial, upon Alba de Tormes. He arrived at Blasco Sancho, between Avila and Arevalo on the 25th, where he heard of the defeat of Marshal Marmont, and he retired in the evening, and between that time and the evening of the 26th, he marched through Villa Castin to Espina. A non-commissioned officer's patrol of the 14th Light Dragoons and 1st Hussars from Arevalo, took in Blasco Sancho on the evening of the 25th, shortly after Joseph Buonaparte had left the place, two officers and 27 men of his own cavalry, who had been left there to follow his rear-guard.

Killed, wounded, and missing, on the 18th and 23d of July.—Grand total—British; 500 killed, 3071 wounded, 107 missing.—Portuguese; 338 killed, 1648 wounded, 209 missing.—Spanish; 2 killed and 4 wounded.

18. *Whitehall*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Marquess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Arthur Earl of Wellington, K. B. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Marquess of Wellington, of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.

—*War-Office*.—In consideration of the King's German Legion having so frequently distinguished themselves against the enemy, and particularly upon the occasion of the recent victory obtained near Salamanca, His R. H. the Prince Regent is pleased to command, that the officers who are now serving with temporary rank in the several regiments of that corps, shall have permanent rank in the British army from the date of their respective commissions.

22. *Admiralty-Office*.—Letters from Admiral Martin, containing intelligence that Gen. Count Wittenstein, on the 30th and 31st July had gained a complete victory over the French Marshal Oudinot; between Schebesch and Polotzk.—3000 prisoners, two cannons, and a quantity of baggage and ammunition, were taken.

—*Whitehall*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent

† The prisoners are supposed to amount to 7000; but it has not been possible to ascertain their numbers exactly, from the advance of the army immediately after the action.

has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Cotton, Bart. to be an Extra Knight of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

25. *Home Department*.—A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the repeated successes obtained over the French army in Portugal and Spain, by the allied forces under the command of the Most Noble Arthur Marquess of Wellington; and especially for the signal victory obtained on the 22d day of July, in the neighbourhood of Salamanca, having been used by order of His R. H. the Prince Regent, at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, throughout the cities of London and Westminster, on Sunday last, the 23d day of August; the same prayer is ordered to be used throughout England and Wales, on the Sunday after the Ministers thereof shall have received the same.—Similar orders sent to Ireland and Scotland.

—*Whitehall*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent hath been graciously pleased, by an especial warrant, to grant unto Arthur Marquess of Wellington, Knight Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces in Spain and Portugal, H. M.'s royal license and permission, that he and his descendants may bear, as a royal augmentation, in the dexter quarter of the arms of *Wellesley*, AN ESCOCHON CHARGED WITH THE CROSSES OF ST. GEORGE, ST. ANDREW, AND ST. PATRICK, being the Union Badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as a lasting memorial of the glorious and transcendent achievements of the said Arthur Marquess of Wellington on various important occasions, but more particularly in the recent brilliant and decisive victory obtained over the French army, by the troops under his command, near Salamanca, on the 22d day of July last.

—*Downing Street*.—Lord Wellington writes from Cuellar, Aug. 4:—an account of the continued retrograde movements of the French army—their crossing the Douro, and abandoning of Valladolid, where they left 17 cannon, shot, shells, stores, hospital, &c.—Joseph Buonaparte retired from Segovia on the morning of the 1st, and marched through the Guadarama; and he left at Segovia an advanced guard, principally of cavalry, under General Esport; having destroyed the cannon and ammunition which were in the castle, having carried off the church plate and other valuable property, and having levied a considerable contribution on the inhabitants of the town.—The army of Portugal have continued their retreat towards Burgos.—The enemy have continued to increase their force in Estremadura.

—*Admiralty Office*.—A letter from Lord George Stuart, Capt. of H. M.'s ship *Horatio*, gives an account of the capture, by the boats of that ship, of two Danish armed vessels, and an American ship, their prize, on the coast of Norway, in which a great degree of persevering bravery was displayed among the rocks and dangers of the coast, by the barge and three cutters, under Lieut. Hawkins. Two schooners and a cutter were taken by boarding, after a pursuit of 35 miles, in an arm of the sea inland.—British loss; 9 killed, 16 wounded: of the enemy, 10 killed, 13 wounded.

29. *Admiralty Office*.—Capture of the United

States brig Nautilus, of 16 guns and 116 men, by the Shannon, Capt. Broke.

SEPTEMBER.

— *Whitehall*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Right Hon. Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire; Right Hon. R. Stuart Viscount Castlereagh; Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst, and Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, His Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; Right Hon. Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool; Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Chancellor of Exchequer; Right Hon. John Baron Teignmouth; Right Hon. Thomas Wallace; William Lowther, Esq. Viscount Lowther; Right Hon. John Sullivan, and Henry Bathurst, Esq. Lord Apsley, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

3. *War-Office*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Colonel his Serene Highness William Frederick Henry, hereditary Prince of Orange, to be an Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness.

10. *Extraordinary*.—Major-Gen. Cooke writes to Lord Wellington, from Cadiz, Aug. 26.—The enemy abandoned his positions and works opposite to Cadiz and the Island, on the night of the 24th, and morning of the 25th, except the town of Port Santa Maria, where a body of troops remained till the middle of the day, and then withdrew to the Carruga. He has left a very numerous artillery in the several works, and a large quantity of stores and powder.—The towns of Puerto Real and Chicalana, are now occupied by detachments of Spanish troops; and a party of the 2d Hanoverian Hussars.—The Regency has given orders to commence a cut across the Trocadero, immediately, by a considerable number of men, so as to insulate it.

12. *Downing-Street*.—Sir H. Douglas writes Gastrontrigu, Aug. 22.—On the 7th instant, Tordisillas capitulated, and the siege of Toro was undertaken, but with means very insufficient.—On the 12th the enemy advanced with about 7,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, from Palencia towards Valladolid. Their objects were to relieve Toro and Zamora, and to march to Astorga, to raise the siege, and, having withdrawn the garrison, to destroy the works.—The Spanish troops were withdrawn from before Toro.—On the 19th inst. Astorga surrendered, when the enemy had already reached La Baucza, from which they retired on hearing of the loss of that garrison.—Astorga was commanded by a General of Brigade, was defended by a Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, and the garrison was composed of two battalions, in all, 1,200.

—Lieut.-Col. William Parker writes from Zornoza, August 24.—On the 13th inst. Gen. Rouget, with a force of nearly 3,000 men, advanced from Durango to attack Bilbao. Gen. Renoules took up a position on the left bank of the river.—At three o'clock on the morning of the 14th, he attacked the enemy with great vigour, and after a heavy fire of four hours, drove him from the bridges of the town, and from the heights of Begona and Moro; and at nine o'clock, they commenced a precipitate retreat.—On the following days were continued fightings, to the great detriment of the French.

16. Lord Wellington writes from Madrid, August 18.—Joseph Buonaparte retired from Ocaña on the 16th inst. towards Valencia. The enemy have abandoned Toledo, which has been taken possession of by a party of the Guerrillas of El Medico.—Since the capture of the Retiro, the garrison of Guadalaixara, consisting of 700 men, has surrendered to the Empecinado by capitulation, on nearly the same terms as those granted to the garrison of the Retiro.

22. *Carlton House*.—This day the Baron De Rthausen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sweden, had his first private audience of his R. H. the Prince Regent, to deliver his credentials.

—*Downing-street*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint Sir Ralph Woodford, Bart. to be Governor of the Island of Trinidad.

—*Admiralty Office*.—A list of 24 American privateers taken and destroyed by the squadron on the Halifax station, under the command of Vice Admiral Sawyer, between the 1st of July and the 25th of August, viz. one mounting 16 guns, two 14, one 7, three 6, and the rest from 1 to 4 guns.

23. *Supplementary*.—Major-Gen. Cooke writes from Cadiz, Aug. 30th.—reporting the taking by assault of Seville, by the allied British and Spanish troops, under Gen. La Cruz and Col. Skerret. Gen. Cooke incloses Col. Skerret's detail of this affair. On the 24th of August the French were driven from St. Lucar la Mayor; on the 27th Seville was attacked—the Spanish troops formed the advance—they attacked the redoubt and lost a good many men, but the grenadiers of the Guares came to their relief, and drove every thing before them. After some manœuvring the enemy abandoned the gate; and after a smart action were put to the rout, driven through the streets, which were strewed with their dead, and pursued at all points, to the joy of the people, leaving behind them valuable captures of horses, baggage, and money.—We only lost one officer—Lieut. Brett, of the Royal Artillery, killed; 1 sergeant, and 1 private, make the whole list of British killed. The Spanish loss is not mentioned.—Lieut. Llewelyn, of the 96th, and 12 men wounded.—The French loss is stated very great, beside 200 prisoners.

—Lord Wellington writes from Valladolid, Sept. 7, an account of his return from Madrid, northward, of the retreat of the French army of Portugal, in the night of the 6th: His lordship's troops followed. He had learned that the Empecinado had taken in Cuenca 1,000 men, and 2 guns of Suchet's army.

—*Foreign Office*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint R. Allen, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul in the kingdom of Galicia, the principality of Asturias, and the territory of St. Andero.

—Also to appoint Major-Gen. the Hon. C. W. Stewart to be an Extra Knight of the most honorable order of the Bath.

29. *Carlton House*.—Proclamation for dissolution of Parliament: writs returnable Nov. 24.

His R. H. the Prince Regent has also been pleased to appoint Right Hon. Robert Viscount Melville; William Donnet, Esq. Vice Admiral of

the White; Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, Knt. Rear Admiral of the White; the Right Hon. William Dundas; George Johnstone Hope, Esq. Rear Admiral of the White; Sir George Warrander, Bart., and John Osborn, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

— *Downing Street.*—Capt. C. Roberts writes (transmitted by Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost) Fort Michilimachinac, July 17:—On the 15th inst., I received letters by express from Maj.-Gen. Brock, with orders to adopt the most prudent measures either for offence or defence, which circumstances might point out.—On the 16th, at ten o'clock in the morning, I embarked my few men, with about 180 Canadians, and two iron six-pounders. The boats arrived at the place of rendezvous, at 3 o'clock the following morning; by the exertions of the Canadians, one of the guns was brought up a height commanding the garrison, and ready to act about 10 o'clock. A summons was then sent in, and the garrison surrendered by capitulation.—Garrison to march out with the honours of war, lay down their arms and become prisoners of war, and to be sent to the United States of America by his Britannic Majesty, not to serve this war until regularly exchanged.—All the merchant vessels in the harbour, with their cargoes, keep in possession of their respective owners.—Private property to be held sacred.—All citizens of the United States, who shall not take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, shall depart with their property in one month.

Return of the garrison of Fort Michilimachinac—Two first lieutenants, 1 surgeon's mate, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 5 musicians, 6 artificers, 39 privates, 1 private sick.—Total 61.

Ordnance taken:—Two brass five and half inch howitzers, 2 brass six-pounders on garrison carriages, 1 brass 3-pounder on a garrison carriage, 2 iron nine-pounders on garrison carriages, with considerable ammunition and stores.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost writes, Montreal, 17th Aug:—an invasion of Upper Canada took place on the 12th of July last, the enemy having on that day crossed the river Detroit with a force, composed of regular troops and militia, together with 40 or 50 cavalry, amounting in the whole, to about 2,300 men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Hull, and took post at Sandwich.—The militia in the neighbourhood not being able to oppose any effectual resistance, retreated upon their approach, towards Amherstburg, about twelve miles distant.

OCTOBER.

3. *Whitehall.*—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. R. Banks, Earl of Liverpool, the Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, the Rt. Hon. W. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, the Hon. B. Pager, the Right Hon. E. J. Robinson, and J. Biogden, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

— *Carlton House.*—Orders in Council:—the first, appointing the Earl of Clancarty, and in his Lordship's absence, the Rt. Hon. F. G. Robinson, President of the council relating to trade and foreign plantations; the second, extending the permission to import goods and commodities, from

Turkey, Egypt, or the Levant, in foreign ships, from the 1st of Nov. to the 1st of Jan. next.

5. *Downing Street.*—*Supplementary.*—Dispatches from Marquess Wellington, dated Villa de Toro, near Burgos, 21st of September.—The enemy having left a garrison of 2,500 in the Castle of Burgos, continued his retreat through that town to Breviesca, leaving some stores and a large quantity of wheat and barley. On the morning of the 19th, Lord Wellington passed the river Arlanzor, and the enemy's outposts were immediately driven in. At night the Hornwork which they had constructed on the hill of St. Michael, commanding part of the castle, and which they had occupied in force, was stormed and carried.—Three pieces of cannon, 1 captain, and 62 men were taken.—The allied loss was severe. On the part of the British, 3 officers, and 44 men killed, and 11 officers and 241 men wounded.

6. *Downing Street.*—Lord William Bentinck, at Palermo, August 31, encloses a letter from Captain Hall, the officer in charge of the army giving an account of a descent which he had conducted on the enemy's coast; the result was the destruction of 11 vessels, laden with silk, oil, &c. the contribution of Lower Calabria, which were collected at Pietro Nero, in order to be forwarded to Naples.

— *Extraordinary.*—*Downing Street.*—Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, dated Montreal, Sept. 1. *Surrender, by capitulation, of the territory of Michigan, Fort Detroit, 33 pieces of cannon, and the whole of the American army under the command of General Hull, on the 16th August, to his Majesty's forces, commanded by Major-Gen. Brock.* The officers and men (2500) are prisoners of war (except such of the militia of the Michigan territory, and the Ohio militia who are on their way, but have not joined the army; all of whom are to be permitted to return to their homes on condition that they do not serve during the war). The loss of the British 3 men killed; Capt. Muir and Lieut. Sutherland, of 41st regt. and 13 men wounded.—Major-Gen. Brock observes, that he had not more than 700 troops, including militia, with about 600 Indians.

7. *Extraordinary.*—*Downing Street.*—Lord C. Stuart writes from St. Petersburg, Sept. 13:—an account of the battle of Borodino, Sept. 7.—Russian loss, at least 25,000 men. Vide page 994. &c. of this volume.

10. *Whitehall.*—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to nominate Major-Gen. Isaac Brock, to be an Extra Knight of Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.—Also, to grant unto Sweden Barne, Esq. the office of one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.—Also to appoint Daniel Bayley, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul General in Russia.

— *Carlton House.*—An Order in Council, directing the following additional questions to be placed at the head of the questions respecting the performance of quarantine, to the commanders of vessels having come from or touched at any port of America or the West Indies:—"In the course of your voyage have any persons on board suffered from sickness of any kind; what was the nature of such sickness; and when did it prevail? How many persons were affected by it? And how many of them died in the course of the voyage?"

— *Admiralty Office*.—Captain J. R. Dacres, of H. M.'s late ship *Guerriere*, gives an account from Boston, Sept. 7, of the capture of that vessel by the American frigate *Constitution*, after a severe action, Aug. 19, in lat. 40 deg. 20 min. N. long. 55 deg. W.—Our loss is 15 killed, and 63 wounded, many of them severely; none of the wounded officers quitted the deck till the firing ceased.—The *Constitution* carries 30 twenty-four pounders on her main deck, and 24 thirty-two pounders and 2 eighteen pounders on her upper deck, and 476 men; her first lieutenant of marines and eight killed, and first lieutenant and master of the ship, and 11 wounded.—The *Guerriere* was so cut up that all attempts to get her in would have been useless. As soon as the wounded were got out of her, they set her on fire. Capt. Hull and his officers took the greatest care to prevent our men losing the smallest trifle: and the greatest attention is being paid to the wounded.—We only mustered at quarters 244 men and 19 boys. [Second Lieut. Read, and 14 men, were killed; and Capt. Dacres, first Lieut. Kent, and 76 men, wounded.]

13. *Carlton-House*.—An Order of Council directing Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to be issued against all vessels, &c. belonging to the United States of America. But "nothing in this Order contained shall be understood to recal or affect the Declaration which his Majesty's naval commander on the American station has been authorised to make to the Government of the United States: namely, that his R. H. the Prince Regent animated by a sincere desire to arrest the calamities of war, has authorised the said Commander to sign a Convention, recalling and annulling, from a day to be named, all hostile Orders issued by the respective Governments, with a view of restoring without delay the relations of amity and commerce."

— *Downing-Street*.—Lord Wellington writes from Villa Toro, Sept. 27.—a report of the operations against the castle of Burgos since the 21st inst.—On the night of the 22d he directed an attempt to take by storm, the exterior line of the enemy's works, but the obstacles opposed to the assailants, especially in the quarter where the Portuguese troops attacked, were insurmountable. The loss was severe.—Killed and wounded. British loss.—1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 2 Sergeants, and 47 rank and file, killed. 6 Capt. 4 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 10 Sergeants, and 217 rank and file, wounded.—Portuguese loss.—1 Capt. 1 Ensign, and 3 rank and file, killed. 1 Major—3 Sergeants, and 47 rank and file, wounded.

17. *Downing-Street*.—Lord Wellington writes, Villa Toro, Oct. 5:—One of the mines which had been prepared under the exterior line of the Castle of Burgos, was exploded at midnight of the 29th, and effected a breach in the wall, which some of the party, destined to attack it, were enabled to storm; but owing to the darkness of the night, the detachment who were to support the advanced party, missed their way, and the advance were driven off the breach again before they could be effectually supported. A fire was opened yesterday morning from a battery constructed under cover of the horn work.—The fire from this battery improved the breach first made; and the explosion of the mine, at five o'clock yesterday evening, effected a second breach. Both were

immediately stormed by the 2d battalion of the 24th regiment, under the command of Capt. Hedderwick, and our troops were established within the exterior line of the works, without suffering a very severe loss.—Total British and Portuguese loss, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 25.—5 sergeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-col., 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 sergeants, 4 drummers, 299 rank and file, wounded; four rank and file missing.

24. *Admiralty Office*.—Two letters from Capt. Crawford, of his M.'s ship the *Hussar*, dated in Macassar Road, the 10th March, and off Sidayo, the 20th April last, the former stating the occupation of Macassar by the detachment sent for that purpose under Capt. Phillips of the Madras army, the French Commandant having surrendered without opposition; and the latter giving an account of the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with the Rajah of Boni, the most powerful prince in that country, and of a perfect good understanding subsisting between the English and all the other powers: as also of the quiet possession of the small forts and places formerly occupied by the Dutch.

27. *Carlton House*.—Proclamations for regulating the distribution of prizes taken from the Americans;—for declaring English sailors traitors who are found on board American vessels;—for further continuing until 40 days after the next meeting of Parliament, the prohibition of the making of starch from any article used for the food of man;—and for further continuing permission to common brewers to make use of sugar in brewing beer in Great Britain.

— *Downing-Street*.—Lord Wellington writes, Villa Toro, Oct. 11:—The enemy having made two sorties on the head of the sap, between the exterior and interior lines of the castle of Burgos, in both of which they materially injured our works; we suffered some loss. In the last, at three in the morning of the 8th, we had the misfortune to lose the Hon. Major Coles, of the 79th, who was field officer of the trenches, and was killed in the act of rallying the troops who had been driven in.—I shall have another mine in readiness in a day or two.—It appears that Marshal Soult joined Joseph Buonaparte on the frontier of Valencia and Murcia, Sept. 29.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the siege of the castle of Burgos, from the 6th to the 10th of October, 1812, inclusive.—Total British loss, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 4 sergeants, 32 rank and file killed; 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 7 sergeants, 3 drummers, 200 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.—Total Portuguese loss.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 34 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 1 sergeant, 65 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file, missing.

— *Admiralty Office*.—Capt. H. Stewart, R. N. writes, Riga, Oct. 3.—An attack on the Prussians in this vicinity was intended about the 26th ult. A considerable body of troops, under Count Stenheil, left Riga on that day, and the gun-boats under the command of English officers accompanied a strong division of 40 Russian boats, besides 10 launches, under the command of Admiral Muller, up the river Aa.—The flotilla took possession of Mittau about noon, with great magazines, &c. &c.

31. *Whitehall*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir R. George, Bart. James Bowen, Esq. the Hon. John Douglas, John Harness, M.D. the Hon. Courtenay Boyle, and William Boothby, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for conducting the Transport Service, for the care of sick and wounded seamen, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war.

NOVEMBER.

3. *Admiralty-Office*.—Adjutant-General Baron Winzingerode reports to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, 28th Sept. from the village of Davydowka. — Colonel Howaisky (12th), who commands my advanced guard, requested my permission to attack the French advanced posts, on the 26th, which he did at the village of Chimka, repulsed them and pursued them one worst, taking one officer, and 270 men prisoners; their loss in killed was heavy, but on our side the loss is not worth naming.

General Essen reports, on the 30th Sept. from Mittau. — The enemy had resolved to decline opposing our attack on Mittau, and withdrew, retreating twelve hours through Wurzw and Bauske, pursued by our cavalry; fifty men were taken prisoners, and the enemy abandoned 190 men in the hospital. Four battering cannon, a considerable quantity of provisions, and a magazine of fur coats, which had been collected by requisition in Courland, fell into our hands.

— *Whitehall*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the following Gentlemen respectively, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz:—

W. Congreve, of Walton, county of Stafford, Esq. Lieut.-Gen. in the army, and Colonel in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

W. Payne, Esq. Lieut.-Gen. in the army, and Colonel of the 23d regiment of Light Dragoons.

A. Bertie, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet.

Sir H. Russel, Knt. Chief Justice of Bengal.

Sir E. Baillie, of Portman-square, Middlesex, Knt. Major-Gen. in the army, and late provisional Commander of the forces in Bengal.

B. Close, Esq. Major-Gen. in the service of the E. I. Company.

Right Hon. C. S. Hunter, Lord Mayor of London.

F. J. Falkiner, of Abbotstown, county of Dublin, Esq. with remainder to his nephew John Crosbie, of Killarney, Esq.

B. Hobhouse, of Chantry-house, Wilts, and Westbury-college, county of Gloucester, Esq.

S. Bruce, of Dublin, Esq.

J. Owen, of Orielton, county of Pembroke, Esq.

J. Brenton, Esq. Post Captain in the Royal Navy.

Rev. H. B. Dudley, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, Middlesex, and of Alcoran-house, county of Wexford, Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Ferns.

G. Blane-field, of Blane-field, county of Ayr, and of Culverlands, county of Berks, Doctor of Physic, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary to his R. H. the Prince Regent.

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J. L. Kaye, of Grange, county of York, Esq.
Sir C. Ormsby, of Dublin, Knt.

E. Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, shire of Inverness, Esq.

G. W. Leeds, of Croxton Park, county of Cambridge, Esq.

W. Knighton, of Hanover-square, Middlesex, Doctor of Physic, and one of Physicians in Ordinary to his R. H. the Prince Regent.

G. Jackson, of Forkhillan, county of Armagh, Esq.

E. Home, of Well-manor-farm, county of Southampton, Esq. Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty.

E. Kennedy, of Johnston Mount Kennedy, county of Waterford, Esq.

R. Nagle, of James-town-house, and Castle Donore, county of Westmeath, Esq.

J. C. Anderson, of Fermoy, county of Cork, Esq.

J. Galbraith, of Sheanvally, of county Donegal, Esq.

10. *Whitehall*.—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to Sir R. Fletcher, Knt., Lieut.-Col. of Royal Engineers, and chief engineer with the army in Spain and Portugal, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

11. *Extraordinary*. — *Downing-Street*. —

On the 18th of October, says the Emperor of Russia, in a note to Lord Cathcart, Marshal Kutusoff having learn that the corps of Victor had quitted Smolensk to reinforce the Grand Army, resolved to attack the advanced guard of Buona-parte, under the orders of Murat, being 45,000 strong, in order to defeat the same before the junction of Victor, and before Napoleon could support him with his main body. The attack completely succeeded: 38 pieces of cannon fell into our hands, &c. with 1500 prisoners, amongst whom a General. 2,000 men were left on the field of battle.—On the 22d, the corps of Gen. Winzingerode, entered Moscow. The French hospitals remained in our power.

Gen. Count Wittgenstein, to his Imperial Majesty, dated Polotzk, the 20th October, writes.—After a hard engagement for two days with the enemy, thanks to the Almighty, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, is on the other side of the Dwina, and I am in Polotzk, with the corps entrusted to my command.—The engagement was most bloody: it began at six in the morning and lasted till night: I kept my ground, and compelled the enemy to retreat within his intrenchment. On the 17th, I waited for the attack of Lieut.-Gen. Count Stenheil, on the other side of the Dwina. He drove the enemy from the village Bolonia, and pursued him towards Polotzk. I attacked, on the evening of the 7th, at five o'clock, and drove him out of his strong intrenchments, to which success Lieut.-Gen. Count Stenheil's movement greatly contributed.—The enemy then threw himself into the town, which is surrounded by a double pallisade, where he maintained himself nearly the whole night, keeping up a constant fire of musketry on all sides, from behind the pallisades, as well as out of the houses. I gave orders for my ordnance to fire upon them with round and grape, and at last directed my advanced

guard to storm the place in two divisions. In this manner, at three in the morning of the 8th, the place was carried.—The loss of the enemy must be extraordinarily great, for all the places of action are covered with dead bodies; Marshal St. Cyr is himself wounded in the leg.—We have taken 45 staff and superior officers, and 2,000 rank and file; among the former there are two colonels.

A report of Oct. 21, by Lieut.-Gen. Count Stenheil, detailing the particulars of his engagement with the corps of Macdonald, on the left bank of the Dwina. The extreme darkness of the night prevented farther proceedings. Without counting killed and wounded, General Steinheil made one Colonel, one staff officer, 37 other officers, and 500 privates, prisoners.

17. *Admiralty Office.*—Capt. Codrington, of H. M. S. Blake, writes, Salone Bay, Sept. 27.—According to a plan previously arranged between the Baron d'Eroles and myself, a joint attack was made last night on the Puerto of Tarragona, and the Mole swept of all vessels and boats which had there sought protection. The boats of the Blake and Franchise reached the Francoll at about one o'clock. The enemy were taken so completely by surprise, that some time elapsed before they returned a shot; and I understand that General Bartoletti, the Governor, actually mounted his horse without boots or stockings.—The Baron has done us the honour to consent to the voluntary and unanimous request of the officers and crews of the two ships, that the whole of whatever benefit may arise from the sale of the prizes shall be given to his troops, in admiration of the valour and the discipline which they shewed upon the occasion.—List of vessels brought out.—No. 1, about 60 tons.—2, a lugger about 50 tons.—3, a felucca about 30 tons.—4, a felucca about 30 tons.—5, ditto about 20 tons.—A launch and five small boats.

A letter from Capt. Usher, of H. M. S. Hyacinth, reports that the French retreated from Malaga, about Sept. 1. Capt. Peyton, of the Minstrel sloop, reports that his boats under the direction of Lieut. Thomas, on the evening of Sept. 29, brought out four vessels laden with shells at Valencia for Peniscola, although moored head and stern to the shore, between two batteries.

18. *Supplementary.*—*Downing-Street.*—Lord Wellington writes from Cabezon, Oct. 26:—Having received a supply of musket ammunition from Santander, and completed a mine under the church of St. Roman, which stood in an outwork of the second line, I determined that the breach which we had effected in the second line, should be stormed at the moment this mine should explode; and that at the same time the mine should be attacked by escalade. The mine succeeded, and Lieut-Col. Browne lodged a party of the 9th Cadadores, and a detachment of Spanish troops of the regiment of Asturias, in the outwork. A detachment of the King's German Legion, under Major Wurmb, carried the breach, and a detachment of the Guards succeeded in escalating the line; but the enemy brought such a fire upon these two last detachments, from the third line, and the body of the castle itself, and they were attacked by numbers so superior, before they could receive the support allotted to

them, that they were obliged to retire, suffering considerable loss. Major Wurmb was killed.—The French having received troops from France, and taken in all the garrisons in the neighbourhood, moved forward a body of 10,000 men, to the relief of Burgos. In the meanwhile—says his Lordship, the enemy's force in Valencia, was supposed to amount to not less than 70,000 men.—I had desired Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill to retire from his position on the Tagus, if he should find that he could not maintain himself in it with advantage. I raised the siege of Burgos on the night of the 20th, and moved the whole army back towards the Douro.—I felt severely the sacrifice I was thereby obliged to make. I was never very sanguine in my expectations of success in the siege of Burgos, notwithstanding that I considered success was attainable, even with the means in my power, within a reasonably limited period, notwithstanding the ability with which the Governor conducted the defence, and the gallantry with which it was executed by the garrison.—During the latter part of the siege, the weather was very unfavourable, and the troops suffered much from the rain.—The rear guard continued to fall back in the best order, till the Guerrillas on the left having been driven in, they rode towards the flank of the rear-guard of Major-Gen. Anson's brigade, and four or five squadrons of the enemy mixed with them. These were mistaken for Spaniards, and they fell upon the flank and rear of our troops. We sustained some loss, and Lieut.-Col. Pelly of the 16th dragoons, having had his horse shot, was taken prisoner.

Total return of killed and wounded in the siege of the Castle of Burgos, from the 11th to the 21st of Oct.—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 116 rank and file, killed; 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 7 sergeants, 226 rank and file wounded; 4 missing.

Other dispatches from Lord Wellington, mention, that the enemy's army of Portugal had received a reinforcement of 10,000 men from France. The enemy have made no attempt to pass the Douro. The right of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill's position, broke up the evening of the 30th, and he has since continued his march without being molested by the enemy. The building called La Colina, in the Retiro, and all the guns, stores, &c. which that work contained, which had not been carried away, were destroyed before our troops were withdrawn from Madrid. The Spanish divisions of Don Carlos D'España, and Comte de Penne Villamur, are with Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill.—A small body of the enemy's troops were at Valde Moro on the 31st, and entered Madrid at ten o'clock of the 1st instant.

27. *Extraordinary.*—*Downing-Street.*—Major-Gen. R. H. Shaffe writes, Fort George, Canada, Oct. 13:—The Americans made an attack, with a considerable force, this morning before daylight, on the position of Queenstown. Major-Gen. Brock immediately proceeded to that post, and fell while gallantly cheering his troops to an exertion for maintaining it. With him the position was lost; but reinforcements having been sent up from this post, composed of regular troops, militia, and Indians, a movement was made to turn his left, while some artillery, under the direction of Capt. Holcroft, supported by a

body of infantry, engaged his attention in front. This operation was aided by the judicious position which Norton, and the Indians with him, had taken on the woody brow of the high ground above Queenstown. A communication being thus opened with Chipawa, a junction was formed with succours that had been ordered from that post. The enemy was then attacked, and, after a short but spirited conflict, was completely defeated. I had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of their commander, Brig.-Gen. Wordsworth, on the field of battle; and many officers, with upwards of 900 men, were made prisoners, and more may yet be expected. A stand of colours, and one six-pounder were also taken. No officer was killed, beside Major-Gen. Brock, and Lieut.-Col. M. Donnell, his Provincial Aid-de-Camp.

DECEMBER.

1. *Whitehall.*—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Barone of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Roger Hale Sheaffe, Esq. Major-Gen. of his Majesty's forces, and Lieut.-Col. in the 39th (or the Hertfordshire) regiment of foot, and to his heirs male.

3. *Extraordinary.*—*Downing-Street.*—Lord Wellington again writes, Ciudad Rodrigo, Nov. 19:—The troops under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill, crossed the Tormes, at Alba, on the 8th instant, and those under my command, took their position on the heights of St. Christoval de la Cuesta, on the same day.—In the course of the 10th, the enemy's whole army approached our positions on the Tormes; they attacked the troops in Alba with 20 pieces of cannon and a considerable body of infantry.—In the course of the 14th and following morning, I moved the greatest part of the troops through Salamanca; and I placed Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Paget with the 1st division of infantry on the right, at Aldea Tejada, in order to secure that passage.—On the 15th, in the morning, I found the enemy fortifying their position at Mozarbes, and as they were too strong, and too strongly situated for me to think of attacking them, I determined to move upon Ciudad Rodrigo.—I therefore put the army in march in three columns. We continued our march on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and this day, when part of the army crossed the Agueda, and the whole will cross that river to-morrow.—The enemy followed our movement and occasioned some loss.—The troops have suffered considerably from the severity of the weather, which, since the 15th, has been worse than I have ever known it at this season of the year.—We have had the misfortune to lose Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Paget, who was taken prisoner on the 17th. He commanded the centre column and the fall of rain having greatly injured the roads and swelled the rivulets, there was an interval between the 5th and the 7th divisions of infantry. Sir Edward rode to the rear alone, to discover the cause of this interval, and as the road passed through a wood, either a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had got upon the road, or he missed the road, and fell into their hands in the wood.—Joseph Buonaparte left Madrid on the 4th inst. and arrived at Penranda on the 5th, leaving at Madrid the civil authorities of his government, and a small garrison. These authorities and troops

evacuated Madrid on the 7th, and marched for Castile; and Col. Don Juan de Palafox y Melendo, took possession of that city.—General Balasteros's letter of Oct. 24, to the Regency, will shew that he had disobeyed the orders of the Government, given to him at my suggestion, to march his troops into La Mancha, and hang upon the enemy's left flank, because the Regency and Cortes had offered me the chief command of the Spanish armies.—The whole of the enemy's disposable force in Spain, was therefore upon the Tormes in the middle of this month; certainly not less than 80,000 men, but more probably 90,000; of these 10,000 were cavalry; and as the army of Portugal alone had one hundred pieces of cannon, it is probable that they had not less in all the armies than two hundred pieces.

Nov. 10 and 11.—Total British loss—13 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file wounded.

Total Portuguese loss—8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 85 rank and file wounded.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the movements of the army from 22d to 29th October, 1812, inclusive.

Total Portuguese loss—4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 32 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, nine sergeants, 1 drummer, 125 rank and file wounded; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing.

Total British loss—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 75 rank and file, 74 horses, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 4 captains, 20 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 26 sergeants, 2 drummers, 314 rank and file, 65 horses. Wounded; 1 lieutenant-col., 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 207 rank and file, 59 horses, missing.

5. *Whitehall.*—His R. H. the Prince Regent has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir James Shaw, Baronet, of Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr, and Polmadie, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and to his heirs male: with remainder to John Shaw, of Whitehall-place, in the city of Westminster, and of Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr, Esq. Nephew of the said Sir James Shaw, and to his heirs.

8. *Extraordinary.*—*Downing-Street.*—Lord Cathcart writes, St. Petersburg, November 11:—Buonaparte has escaped from Moscow, and has followed the road to Smolensko, by which he came.—Generals Count Platow and Count Orloff Denizoff, have been incessantly in his rear, and on both flanks of his line of march; the former attacked a position defended by infantry and cannon, which he carried, taking two colours, 22 pieces of artillery, and such prisoners as could be saved. Count Orloff Denizoff has likewise met with resistance which he has every where overpowered, and has taken many trophies and quantities of baggage, ammunition waggons, prisoners, and ordnance.—On the 3d of November, Gen. Millaradovitch, with the column under his command, reached the main road near Viasma, where he had a sharp engagement with the rear guard, which is reported by the prisoners to have been composed of the divisions of Beauharnois, of Davoust and Ney; their divisions in

vain attempted to arrest his progress, and, after several brilliant charges by the Russian cavalry, were driven through the town of Viasma, at the point of the bayonet, and pursued to Erenina by the light cavalry under General Platow.—The loss of the enemy is at least 6000, with 2500 prisoners; among which are General Peitier, of the artillery, and Colonel Morat, Aide-de-Camp to Marshall Davoust.—In the course of the pursuit from Viasma, great numbers of the enemy were killed, one standard and three pieces of cannon were taken, and upwards of 1000 men made prisoners.—In the former part of the retreat, Ramus, Secretary to the Duke of Bassano was taken, *with all the Chancery*.—Oct. 4, a smart affair of advanced guard took place with most decisive successes on the side of the Russians, which was followed Oct. 5 by flag of truce sent by Buonaparte, with an overture to obtain an armistice and open a negotiation, *which was rejected*.—Oct. 16 several regiments of Cossacks having arrived, it was proposed to attack Murat; this attack took place Oct. 18.—The enemy after this affair, retreated behind the little river Moza.—Buonaparte was not heard of out of Moscow or its vicinity till after this period.—The Russians occupied Moscow October 22d with the loss of Lieut. Gen. Winzingerode, most treacherously carried off, with his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Narishkin, while advanced with a flag of truce to remonstrate against a protracted and unnecessary resistance on the part of the rear-guard.—In the night of Oct. 24, Gen. Dorocoff was ordered to occupy Mala Jaroslaff, a post-town on the new Kalouga road: that General found it occupied in force by a French detachment; a very obstinate contest immediately took place, in the course of which the troops on both sides were reinforced, and the town was taken and retaken *eleven times*. The Marshall in the mean while, put his army in motion by the left, and arrived at Mala-Jaroslaff, establishing his headquarters two wersts south of that town, which was burned, and detaching considerable corps under Gen. Platow, to Medina, on his left, where he took 11 pieces of cannon, and left the ground covered with dead.—The obstinacy of this contest for Mala-Jaroslaff, with other circumstances, tended to confirm the Field Marshal's opinion, that the object of the enemy was to force a passage to the Southern Provinces; and although there were also strong grounds to believe that he was prepared to attempt a retreat upon Smolensko, and by Vilna to the Niemen, yet the Marshall deemed it necessary to direct his principal attention to the roads pointing southward; and, with a view to obtain more complete command of them, retired to a position within forty wersts of Kalouga, near Gorki.—Finding that the enemy was moving, by Verrea, on Mojaik, he again advanced upon Medina, and having received intelligence that the French headquarters were, on the 30 of Oct. at Coleki, a monastery not far from Bolodino, he formed his disposition to attempt to intercept him near Smolensko.—Platoff and the Cossacks having been detached to harass and surround the enemy, Marshall Kutusoff reinforced Gen. Millaradovitch's corps to 18,000 men, directing him to march by his left towards Viasma: the Marshall himself proceeded by Spasokoi and Celinka, in a parallel direction shorter,

but exposed to greater difficulties the roads being less practicable.—The head of General Millaradovitch's column reached the main road first, near Viasma; the headquarters of Marshall Kutusoff were at the village of Bikovoi, a little south of Viasma.—the French army it appears by the papers of the Commissary General, prisoner, amounted to 120,000 men, but their efficient force was reduced to 85,000, at the evacuation of Moscow; Buonaparte had contracted with a company of Jews for a supply of provisions in the line of his retreat. His guards, and some select corps, have been nursed with peculiar care, and kept as much as possible out of action, and these appear to have preceded in the retreat.—It is reported that Buonaparte travels in a coach, accompanied by Murat, who has received a contusion in his knee, and Berthier.

Count Wittgenstein was Nov. 3 at Tchasnik, two stages east of Lepel. After the affair of Polotzk, that General detached a corps to observe Mac Donald, whilst he sent General Steinbill on the road to Vilna, who, having cut off the Bavarian corps from that of St. Cyr, and entirely dispersed it, with the loss of cannon and colours, joined Count Wittgenstein, who proceeded to attack the remainder of the French under the command of Le Grand, Marshal St. Cyr having retired on account of his wound. This corps was reinforced by Marshal Victor at the head 15,000 men, and near Tchasnik was defeated Oct. 21 by Count Wittgenstein, who, considering the enemy's position a good one for himself continued to occupy it, detaching a corps to take possession of Witepsk.—Admiral Tchichagoff Oct. 22 from Brestow, report the success of a detachment under General Tchaplitz, who Oct. 20 took the the Polish General Konotoff, with the whole of the 3d regiment of Hulans of the French guard.—Sir Robert Wilson has been in every action, and has contrived to see every remarkable occurrence.—Lord Tyconnel has joined Admiral Tchichagoff, by whom he has been received with every possible attention.—Bulletin.—St. Petersburg, Nov. 11, 1812.—Witepsk is taken by Count Wittgenstein. Gen. Count Pouget, who commanded the troops, is made prisoner, also Col. Chavoudes, Commander of the town.

Lord Cathcart again writes, St. Petersburg, Nov. 15—the Cossacks took two standards from the Hulans of the Imperial Guard, who are left with the army now retreating; the enemy also abandoned an howitzer.—Nov. 7, Gen. Millaradovitch entered Dorogobuzh. The enemy attempted resistance, but was driven from his advantageous position by the Russian chasseurs, with the loss of 3000 men taken prisoners, exclusive of the sick and wounded. In this attack, and on the preceding day, one howitzer and three guns were taken, and upwards of 140 ammunition waggons. The number killed at this place must have been very great. Two Russian officers of note were retaken.—Nov. 9, Marshal Kutusoff arrived at Elnee, where he received a report from Gen. Platow, of his having overtaken four divisions of the French army, under Beauharnois, upon the road from Dorogobuzh to Doughovitchchina.—The Cossacks charged through this bod, dividing it into two parts, with great slaughter, and the capture of *sixty-two*

pieces of ordnance, already brought in and counted, and some standards; many plans and papers of consequence, and upwards of 3000 prisoners, among which, as well as among the killed, are many officers of rank and distinction.—Part of the remains of this corps fled to Dorogbush; the other part to Doughovitchschina, closely pursued by the Cossacks and light cavalry.—Gen. Sanson, Quarter-Master-General of the whole French army, was taken with 500 men of different ranks, upon the right flank of General Platow, near Doughovitchschina.—Major-Gen. Kutusoff, who has been entrusted with the command of the corps lately under the orders of General Winzingerode, had, by extraordinary forced marches, reached the main army with his cavalry.

9. Count Orloff Denizoff, being advanced on the roads towards Smolensko and Krasnoi, received intelligence of the march of a French corps from Smolensko in the direction of Kalouga, composed of fresh troops intended for the different regiments of guards; this force was under the command of General Barraguais D'Hillier, having with him General Charpentier and Brig-Gen. Augereau, brother to the Marshal of that name. The result was that the corps under Charpentier was nearly cut to pieces, that Barraguais D'Hillier having patiently heard a cannonade for several hours in the quarters of Augereau's division, made good his retreat to Smolensko, and that Augereau's corps of three thousand men, after losing nearly one third of their number, laid down their arms and capitulated. In this corps were two squadrons of cavalry, well mounted. The prisoners amounted to 1 general, 60 staff and other officers, and 2000 rank and file.

—Maj-Gen. Platow having pursued Beauharnois' corps, came up with it at the river Bone, near the estate called Yandsdoff, and without regarding the advantages of his position, he attacked the enemy; on this occasion, besides numbers of killed and wounded, he took 33 pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners.

18. After the defeat of the enemy near Viasma, the army advanced in the direction of Krasnoi, by the shortest road, in order to cut off the retreat, if not of the whole French army, at least of the rear. The vanguard of Gen. Milorodovitch, composed of the 2d and 7th corps of infantry, and of a corps of cavalry, had taken a covered position near the village of Merlino, with a view of awaiting the arrival of Davoust's corps at Krasnoi, while Prince Galitzin was advancing towards the same place, with the third corps and two divisions of cuirassiers.—The enemy was astonished to see our troops advance from all directions; he made, indeed, some dispositions for an engagement, but the well-directed fire of our artillery, and the impetuosity of whole columns rushing upon him with levelled bayonets, overthrew and put him to flight. Napoleon himself was an eye-witness of this decisive combat; but seeing the bad situation of affairs, he rode off at full speed to Liadi, abandoning the corps of Marshal Davoust to the mercy of the conqueror.

The remainder of this corps, which was almost totally destroyed, endeavoured to save itself by flight, and ran, with the greatest disorder, into a forest on the banks of the Dnieper, imagining that it would be safe there; but our light troops pur-

sued it every where, and destroyed it entirely. Two generals, 58 officers, 9,170 prisoners, 70 pieces of cannon, three pair of colours, and the baton of Marshal Davoust, are the trophies of this memorable day.

20. Fully resolved to cut off the retreat of Marshal Ney's corps, I reinforced Gen. Milorodovitch, and ordered him to occupy the villages of Chirokorenje and Tchernisk, and to await there the arrival of Marshal Ney.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the Cossacks discovered the enemy. In the beginning, a thick fog allowed us not to distinguish the number of French columns, which advanced upon our batteries with a firm resolution of dislodging us.

At the distance of 250 paces, they were received with grape shot from forty pieces of cannon. The moment was terrible and decisive. But far from being dismayed at the sight of inevitable destruction, they only grew the more enraged, and with the utmost fury rushed upon our batteries, which, continuing to be well served, carried death and destruction into the enemy's ranks, and rendered all his attempts fruitless.

The field of battle was covered with dead bodies. The enemy abandoning standards and cannon, fled into the adjoining forests.

At five o'clock p.m. other French columns advanced towards us, with a full determination to conquer or die. A battery of 24 guns, advantageously placed, arrested their first ardour. At the very moment when our cavalry had turned and attacked them in the rear, the enemy came to a resolution of sending a flag of truce to Gen. Milorodovitch to beg for quarter.

At midnight, the enemy, to the number of 12,000 men, laid down their arms; all their artillery, consisting of 27 pieces of cannon, their baggage, and their military chest, fell into the hands of the conqueror. Upwards of 100 officers were made prisoners. Marshal Ney received a wound and saved himself by flight to the other side of the Dnieper.

The enemy, after blowing up some fortifications, evacuated Smolensko on the 17th and 18th. He left near Smolensko 112 pieces of cannon.

21. Adjutant-Gen. Count Lambert took possession of Borisow, and there defeated the whole of Dombrowski's corps, taking 6 cannon, and two stands of colours, and making 3000 prisoners; the remainder of this beaten corps marched off on the road to Orscha. Count Lambert also took two pieces of artillery at Kodonow, and made about 2000 prisoners; and had in all, in the course of eight days, made about 11,000 prisoners, including the sick that were found in the hospitals at Minsk, and taken 24 cannon.

28. General Count Wittgensstein reports, that Marshal's Victor and Oudinot were retreating before him towards Boissow. I marched after them from the town of Tschituga. General Platow followed the enemy's Grand Army. Admiral Tschichagow was to receive the enemy at Boissow, and by this means it was intended to inclose him on three sides. Maj-Gen. Wlastow defeated Gen. Dintila's division, near the town of Patura, and within two days, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 36 officers, and 2000 men, were made prisoners.

When I arrived at Kostrizy, I received information, that Napoleon would cross the Berezina

river, and that Victor's corps formed his rear-guard. I therefore put myself in march to attack him whilst crossing, and desired General Platoff to hasten to Borisow, which he accordingly did. He proceeded on the Toletschin road, and after my arrival with the whole corps at Old Borisow, cut off the enemy's rear guard, consisting of half of Victor's corps, and attacked it yesterday afternoon. After a heavy fire of musketry for four hours, and our artillery, the enemy were thrown into disorder, and put to flight: we took one piece of artillery, 30 officers, and 1000 men, besides killed and wounded. I sent a flag of truce to inform the enemy of our superiority of force, and tell him that he was surrounded and must surrender. The enemy sent me two flags of truce, with information that they surrendered. At midnight, the General of Division Partonneaux, the Brigade General Lettre, 2 colonels, 40 officers, and 800 men were brought to me.

At seven o'clock this morning, the remainder laid down their arms: viz. Generals Camuse and Plaimont, 3 colonels, 15 lieutenant-colonels, 184 officers, and 7000 men, and delivered up 3 pieces of artillery, 3 standards, and a number of baggage waggons. Amongst these troops are two regiments of cavalry, one Saxon, and one of Berg, with very good horses.

29. Gen. Count Wittgenstein writes, on coming up with the enemy at the Beryzina, they halted, and with a very strong force defended the passage, in order to save their baggage and heavy waggons. The action continued the whole day. To-day I forced them to cross the river at Studintzy; having done which, they burned the bridge. We took from the enemy one gun, and 1500 prisoners; and this day, at the passage, we took 12 guns, many more having been thrown into the river.

The number of waggons belonging to the enemy, public and private, is so great, that a space of half a verst square is so covered with them, that it is impossible either to ride or walk through them; and three companies of the new raised militia have been employed merely to clear a passage for the army.

In these vehicles, which chiefly consisted of carriages of different descriptions, brought from Moscow, we found besides a very great booty for the army; silver and other articles belonging to the churches which were plundered by the enemy at Moscow: we are now collecting them, and I shall dispatch them to the Governor of Moscow.

Aide-de-Camp-General Gobenitschhoff Kutusoff writes, Dec. 2.—On account of the continued attacks of my detachments, the enemy every where met the Cossacks on his road; and the corps under my command took, in the different skirmishes I had with him, 3 Generals, 73 Staff and other officers, and 5,929 privates.

Count Wittgenstein writes, Dec. 4.—Immediately after Napoleon had effected his passage over the Berezyna, near Stoudenzie, I sent off the Aide-de-Camp-General Kutusoff, who had just arrived, with the whole of his corps of light cavalry, to Lepel. Having overtaken their rear-guard at Dolginoff, it was beaten, and 26 officers and 1000 privates taken prisoners.

The enemy's loss, during the three days I have

pursued him, and from difficulties I opposed to him in crossing the Berezyna, must be above 20,000 men; as I have already sent off as prisoners 13,000, and his loss in killed, wounded, and drowned, must amount to more than 7,000.

5. Gen. Count Platoff reports, that during his pursuit of the enemy, and upon driving him from Molodetschno, he took six pieces of cannon, and 500 prisoners; and that Col. Kaysaroff, whom he had detached with a strong party, had attacked the enemy's cavalry of guards, who were escorting the baggage of Napoleon, killed about 500 of them, took one standard and a part of the baggage, together with some papers of great importance.—Napoleon's course was altered in consequence of some of the flank attacks, and he arrived at Molodetschno instead of Veleika; and having gained some time by destroying the bridge, he continued his march through Smorgonie to Wilna, which he appears to have reached on the 10th of December.—The French march at night, and halt during the day, in hollow squares. Surrounded as they are by Cossacks, their supplies must be very precarious, and numbers are found dead of cold and famine on every ground their army quits.

[Dresden, Dec. 14.—The Emperor Napoleon, on his arrival here at the house of his Minister, Baron de Serra, went into a bath, supped, and took some moments of repose. He afterwards received a visit from the King of Saxony, who being indisposed, was carried in a chair. This Prince had a *titre-à-titre* conversation with the Emperor.]

Lord Cathcart writes from Petersburg, Dec. 31, inclosing a journal of military operations to Dec. 25. The pursuit from Wilna had been carried on in separate routes by Counts Wittgenstein and Platoff. Count W.'s advanced guard occupied Tilsit, Dec. 23. Gen.-Count Platoff arrived on the 14th, in the morning, at Kowno. The enemy, uniting with the troops in the town, which was surrounded with entrenchments, having redoubts upon its heights, maintained and defended himself with obstinacy, opening, at the same time, a very considerable fire. The cannonade continued on both sides till dark. In the mean time, Count Platoff ordered his regiment of Don Cossacks to pass the Niemen on ice, to menace the enemy upon the left bank of the river, and to force him, by that means, either to abandon the town as quick as possible, or to surrender. Towards night, two columns, one after the other, made a sortie from the town, but they had hardly passed the river, when the Cossacks vigorously attacked them with their pikes, and dispersed them, leaving a considerable number of killed on the spot. One party of them fled along the river towards Tilsit, another took the road to Wilkowisk, being pursued by the *élite* of the Cossacks. Amongst the killed was a General decorated with the chief order of the legion of honour. Two standards were taken. Prisoners 80 staff and other officers, above 500 privates, without reckoning the invalids found in the hospitals. During the pursuit of the enemy for three days, and upon his defeat on the Niemen, 5000 were made prisoners, amongst whom 20 colonels, and above 160 staff and other officers; and 21 pieces

of cannon. In this town were found 779 artillery tumbrils complete, with all their ammunition; and in the magazines, 3000 *tchetwert* of rye and corn.

23. Gen. Platoff reports on the 21st, that since his report of the capture of Kowno, several magazines have been discovered, and 170 tonnelets of brandy; that *thirty thousand* new muskets with bayonets were found in one of the churches; and that a like number had been burnt at the arsenal, of which nothing remained but the iron.

All the towns upon the right bank of the Niemen appeared to be full of magazines, and the country on the left bank is full of resources.

The Prussian peasants kill the French stragglers wherever they fall in with them!

State of the Captures made by the Russians.

Up to the 20th of December were taken, 33 Generals; 900 officers; 143,000 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; 746 pieces of cannon. From the 20th to the 25th of December, 1 General; 156 officers; 9,754 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; 168 pieces of cannon. Besides these were taken at Wilna, 7 generals; 242 officers; 14,756 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; 217 pieces of cannon. Total, 41 Generals; 1,298 officers; 167,510 non-commissioned officers and soldiers; 1,131 pieces of cannon.

30. [The Prussian troops forming part of Marshall Macdonald's corps engaged in besieging Riga, entered into a Convention with Gen.-Count Wittgenstein for a neutrality. They were commanded by Gen. d'York, under whom was Gen. Massenbach. Gen. d'York writes to Marshall Macdonald.

"Taurroggen, December 30.

"Monseigneur,—After very painful marches, it was not possible for me to continue them without being attacked on my flanks and rear: it was this that retarded my junction with your Excellency, and left me to choose between the alternative of losing the greater part of my troops, and all the material which alone insured my subsistence, or saving the whole. I have thought it my duty to conclude a convention, by which, the assembling of Prussian troops is to take place in Eastern Prussia, which, by the retreat of the French army, is in the power of the Russian army.

"The Prussian troops will form a neutral corps, and will not commit hostilities against either party. Subsequent events, the consequence of negotiations which are to take place between the belligerent powers, will decide their future fate.

"I hasten to inform your Excellency of a proceeding to which I have been forced by weighty circumstances.

"Whatever be the judgment that the world may pass on my conduct, I shall be very indifferent to it. Duty towards my troops, and the most mature deliberation dictated it,—the most pure motives, whatever appearances may be, guided me. In making this declaration to you, Monseigneur, I acquit myself of an obligation;

and beg of you to accept the assurances of the most profound respect, with which I am, &c.

(Signed) D'York."

Gen. Massenbach abandoned Marshall Macdonald, to join Gen. D'York, early in the morning without notice.]

[Königsberg, Dec. 21.—The King of Naples's head quarters have remained here since the 18th. The Prince of Neuchâtel, with Marshals Elchingen, Treviso, and Abrantes, have not yet set out from this place.]

[Marienweider, Dec. 26. The Viceroy of Italy arrived here to-day; Marshal Victor arrived the preceding evening.]

[January 1. His Majesty the King of Naples left Königsberg, with a part of the French garrison, and marched to the East, but he returned in the night. On the 3d, the King removed his head quarters from Königsberg to Elbing.]

[9. Marshal Duke of Tarentum arrived on the 3d, with a part of the *corps d'armée* under his orders.]

[The General of Division, Count Baraguay d'Hilliers, died here on the 6th.]

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Such is the fate of the Grand Army led by the Emperor Napoleon into Russia:—moderately estimated at 360,000 men; but generally understood to have exceeded 400,000. Of this have returned not a single corps which entered far into Russia; and very few of those which were stationed on the first frontier towns. The greatest dignitaries of the army, princes by birth, entered Königsberg, in tatters—on foot—having passed every night during six weeks in the open air—without linen, or other baggage—without a horse, without a carriage—without artillery. The "*sacred squadron*" existed only two days. The number of officers who have escaped,—walking skeletons in appearance,—is under 2,000; that of privates under their command, is about 1,500!!! and these mere spectres. The Marshals only could obtain sledges; in which to travel,—in disguise—but not unknown! Such are the ruins of an immense army, in which numerous foreign nations were united to destroy a powerful nation in its own country. One single heavy blow threw this immense host into confusion. They fly, pursued by fear and terror; followed by hunger and thirst, having no food; forced to eat dead horses; forced to do what nature revolts at—to feed upon the bodies of their own dead brethren!

The roads by which they fondly dreamt to retire in triumph, and laden with booty, are covered with their dead bodies. Their sick and wounded are thrown aside by them on their march, and left to famine and the cold. All these unfortunates, condemned to perish far from their own countries, curse, in different languages, Ruthless Ambition!!

*. The paragraphs enclosed in brackets [] are not from the Gazette; but added from the best authority to complete the history.